THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

REMARKABLE PETROLEUM CASUALTY

A Train of Cars Burned.

LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A train of cars loaded with petroleum, on the Erie Railway, was collided with yesterday near Narrowsburg, New Jersey. Several cars were crushed, and the petroleum caught fire, exploded, and burned the whole train. Three dwellings, a wagon, a carpenter shop, a hide house, and 50,000 feet of lumber caught from the burning oil, and was entirely destroyed. Mr. Williams, while endeavoring to rescue his two children from one of the houses, dropped one, and while endeavoring to save it, all three were fatally burned. The children subsequently died, and he is not expected to recover. Mrs. Williams, his wife, jumped from a second-story window, and immediately gave birth to a child, which is not expected to live. The conductor of the train is badly burned. The loss of property by the fire is about $80,000.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Fearful Scene at Narrowsburg, on the Erie Railroad—Collision between an Oil and Freight Train—Explosion of the Oil Tanks—Great Conflagration—Two Children Burned to Death—Several Persons Severely Injured—A Number of Buildings and the Train of Cars Destroyed—The Loss Estimated at $80,000.

Another fearful conflagration occurred on the Erie Railroad yesterday morning, at Narrowsburg, on the Delaware Division, caused by an explosion on an oil train, in consequence of a collision, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of a considerable amount of property, including dwellings and other buildings.

The facts, so far as could be gathered from various sources, are as follows:—At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning the oil train designated as "Big Five," with eight car loads of oil (a portion of which were tanks), was standing on the main track at Narrowsburg station. Following on the same track was a freight train, which came up and collided with the oil train with great force, breaking and crushing the cars and jamming them into a heap of ruins. Immediately thereafter a tremendous explosion occurred, and the oil taking fire, the liquid flame spread in all directions, and the entire train was soon in a blaze, and several buildings in the immediate vicinity, surrounded by the burning oil, were also set on fire.

A family, consisting of a Mr. Williams' wife, and two children, resided in the second story of one of the buildings, the first story of which was occupied as a wagon shop. Mr. Williams seized the two children, one in each hand, and attempted to escape from the front way. In rushing through the flames he dropped one of the children, and in stopping to rescue it all three were fatally burned. One of the children died yesterday morning, and the other, after suffering intense agony, expired at 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. Williams was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. Williams escaped by jumping from the second-story rear window, where there was no fire, and an hour after was delivered of a child. She is considered in a critical condition.

The conductor of the oil train, James Fredenburgh, was badly but not dangerously burned about the head, face, and hands. No other persons are reported injured.

The following property was burned:—A dwelling house belonging to Mr. Joseph Bevins, merchant; a dwelling house owned by Mr. Hendricks, a wagon shop and dwelling overhead, a large carpenter shop, a hide house, and 50,000 feet of lumber belonging to the railway company.

The train of cars was entirely destroyed. It is estimated that the entire loss will not fall short of $80,000.

The Cincinnati train, due at Jersey City at twenty minutes past three P. M., was two hours late, and the Dunkirk train arrived four hours behind time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 25.—The schooner *Catharine*, from the Rappahannock, and the schooner *R. H. Shannon*, from Savannah, both for Philadelphia, sailed to-day.

Arrived at Norfolk yesterday, the schooner *Winona*, lately sunk in the bay, but raised by Messrs. Baker & Brothers, wreckers.

The impression is steadily and surely gaining ground here that Jeff. Davis will soon be released from his imprisonment. This impression, it must be remembered, is not produced by any action as yet that has been taken by the Government that could be construed as preliminary to his release, nor by any information received from any authoritative source, but as merely the result of opinions frequently expressed by those most competent and naturally supposed to be cognizant of the possibility of such an event soon transpiring. It is well known that strenuous efforts have lately been made in Washington, and interviews have been sought with President Johnson over and over again, though in a more quiet manner than formerly, by Charles O'Conor, and many of the chief traitor's warmest friends, for the purpose of making a final effort to secure his conditional parole, upon the grounds of his continued ill-health.

The steamship *Carroll*, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, passed up the bay to-day.

Company C, the last company of the 2d Battalion of the 12th United States Infantry, which was recently ordered to Washington, left here this evening on the steamer *Adelaide*, for Baltimore, in order to join the balance of the battalion.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

POTTSVILLE, August 27.—Colonel J. G. Frick, Colonel J. N. Hennessy, Colonel Z. P. Boyer, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., and George Martz, Esq., have been appointed as delegates to the National Convention of September 3, to be held in Philadelphia.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE PEACE NEWS CONFIRMED.

The King of Prussia's Reply to the Legislative Address.

A Royal Hint to the Opposition and a Decided Position Assumed by the Crown.

ADVICES BY MAIL TO AUGUST 17.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Official Confirmation of the Act.

LONDON, August 25.—The news of the signing of a peace treaty at Prague, and of the restoration of peace between Austria and Prussia, has been officially confirmed in this city. By virtue of one of the articles of the treaty Austria cedes Venetia to Italy.

PRUSSIA.

The King's Reply to the Legislative Address—A Royal Hint to the Opposition Members.

BERLIN, August 26.—The King of Prussia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the address voted by that body.

The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favorable attitude of the legislative body. He said, however, that if another *conflict* arose with the Deputies on the questions of the Budget and the army, or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the State, he *would act precisely as he did before*. The King added that he thought another conflict was impossible.

RUSSIA.

The Officers of the American Squadron in Moscow—Brilliant Reception.

Moscow, August 24.—The United States naval officers serving with the American mission to Russia, have been taken in what may be termed a triumphant manner from St. Petersburg to Moscow, in a special railroad train, ordered by the Imperial Government for the purpose. Every station along the route was crowded with people anxious to do them honor, and the provincial authorities gave a hearty official welcome at each point of rest or delay. An immense number of persons turned out to welcome them here. The officers dined to-day with Lieutenant-General Prince Dolgoroukoff, who is Aide-de-Camp General to the Czar, and Governor-General of Moscow. The Zoological Gardens were illuminated in fine style, and presented a splendid appearance. It has been made patent that the heart of the Russian empire offers a boundless hospitality to the representatives of the Great Republic.

Prussian War Invalids.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has issued the following appeal for the formation of a national institution for invalids:—

"Numerous associations have been formed for the support of the army in the field, for tending the wounded, for relieving the distress of the families left at home bereft of their bread-winners. Even as the entire nation was ready and willing for any sacrifice in the great battle for Prussia's honor, and the reformation of Germany, so is the whole Fatherland now eagerly desirous to compete in one and the same great patriotic work, namely, to relieve and heal, as far as it is within human power, the many wounds and sufferings caused by the war. But these sufferings reach far beyond the present time, and it therefore becomes necessary already to-day to think of the future. The support of the State cannot alone solve the problem; it therefore becomes the duty of the people, by a spontaneous act of charity and love, to guarantee that the future of the brave sons of our Fatherland, who have bled for us, and through their wounds have become incapable of gaining a livelihood, be secured as far as possible, and that the families of the killed be sufficiently provided for. With the approbation of his Majesty the King, I intend placing myself at the head of a general national institution for invalids, which will strive to attain these objects. I will immediately call upon men enjoying general confidence to form themselves into a central committee, at Berlin, who will have to draw up statutes, to consult about further measures to be taken, to arrange the necessary relations with the officials, and to undertake the future management of the whole institution. Simultaneously with this central committee, other committees may, however, already now be formed in all provinces of the country, to exert themselves for the development and furtherance of this national cause. It can only succeed through the united efforts of the entire people. May none be found wanting, but may every one contribute towards the attainment of the object; so that also those brave men who gave their best strength for the honor and glory of the Fatherland, that also the families deprived of their supporters and maintainers, may, with all of us, overlook the sufferings and sacrifices of the war to regard with pride and satisfaction the deeds of our army.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM,
"Crown Prince."

Great Fire at Antwerp—Petroleum Again.

A most destructive fire broke out on Friday, August 10, in Antwerp. The property in buildings and merchandise consumed was roughly calculated from £200,000 to £300,000. The fire broke out about 7 o'clock in the morning in some merchants' stores, situated in the Place de Walborgo, a kind of square fronting the quay, and known as the commercial neighborhood of Antwerp. The buildings were chiefly lofty warehouses, filled with merchandise of every description, while in the basement stretched extensive vaults filled with some thousand barrels of petroleum oil, and to the latter may be attributed the dreadful consequences that have befallen the city. The first range of warehouses attacked were the three belonging to M. Dennis Haine, and by noon the whole of them were in a blaze from end to end. It then reached a magazine or depot where some ten thousand barrels of petroleum were stored. The local firemen, police, and military used every exertion to stay its progress, and succeeded in rolling a great many barrels out of the building on to the quay, but the explosions and vehement fury of the flames compelled them to retreat.

During the whole day and night and following day the conflagration swept on with terrific force. The flaming petroleum from the stores in question poured out in a stream, and flowed down into the range of vaults above alluded to, where the larger quantity of petroleum was deposited, and which was all along so much dreaded. The fire then increased in magnitude tenfold, and the explosions that followed shook the whole city, and brought down several houses, while many people are reported to have been killed. The force of the explosions blew in the brick-work of the sewers, into which the burning petroleum flowed, and by that means found its way into a great many houses in Rue de Saas, and in many other streets in the locality. The military drove the people out to a place of safety. Among the buildings that were subsequently consumed were the Hotel de Coborg, the bonded stores known as the Great Swan and Little Swan, and a series of others of a commercial character. The engines that were brought into play were perfectly inadequate to contend against so awful a fire. There was one steam fire-engine there, and that belonged to a private firm at Antwerp. Most of the London fire offices have large assurances on the consumed property.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 27.

The Patent Office.

The Commissioner of Patents is making arrangements for the issue of papers authorizing 255 patents, most of which have been awarded to prominent inventors in the Eastern and Western States. On the 4th of next month 208 patents will be granted. The business of this office is constantly increasing, even at such an extent as to require more accommodations and a larger clerical force.

White Wheat-Seed for Distribution by the Agricultural Bureau.

The Commissioner of Agriculture gives notice that he is now prepared to distribute to agriculturists specimens of superior Mediterranean white wheat, which will be put up in quart packages, and delivered free upon receipt of application.

The Homestead Law.

By the eighth section of the Homestead Act of 1862, parties who have made entry under the law on the condition of five years continuous settlement and cultivation, have the right at any time before the expiration of that period, to make proof of such settlement up to a given day, and then pay for the tract at $1·25 per acre, and at once get a title. Where a Homestead seller has entered a tract containing more than 160 acres, he is required to pay for the excess in cash, and when he desires to change his Homestead to a cash purchase, he is credited with the amount of such excess, and only requires to pay for 160 acres. Where a party enter under the Homestead, and abandoned the tract, he forfeits all claims to the fees, commissions, etc., which at the time of entry were paid at the local office for the services rendered by the Register and Receiver in regard to such entry.

Volunteer Staff Officers to be Mustered Out.

An order will be issued soon mustering out of the service all volunteer staff officers.

Secretary Seward's Residence Still Guarded.

Notwithstanding the President's recent proclamation of peace, the guard of soldiers that has been stationed around Mr. Secretary Seward's residence since the assassination of the President, has not yet been removed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Great German Festival and Procession of Associations.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 27.—The German National Scheutzen Festival commenced this morning with a grand, imposing procession through most of our prominent streets. It was very large, and as many stronger associations from different States are uniting, the whole city seems turned out to see the procession. Thousands are going to the Scheutzen Park, where the Festival continues for the entire week.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Eleven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. The disease has lost its epidemic character, and is rapidly abating.

The sum of $200,000 was realized from the sale of pews in the new Jewish synagogue yesterday.

The radical Union men held a convention on Saturday at Lexington, Kentucky, and delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention. Resolutions were adopted censuring President Johnson, and endorsing the Reconstruction policy of Congress.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of the United States vs. Samuel Stuart, in which the defendant is charged with attempting to pass and having in his possession with intent to pass counterfeit United States Treasury notes, has been on trial during all the morning session, and is as yet unconcluded. Stuart keeps a tavern on Girard avenue, near Twelfth street, and it is urged that he, in that business, had attempted to pass off these counterfeit notes.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow. The term of service for the first list of jurors for this term having expired last Friday, new jurors were empannelled this morning. Of course there were applications for exemption, and reasons given without number. But few were excused, and a fair number of jurors were retained. This business being concluded, the regular business of the day was commenced.

Jacob Eneu was charged with burglary, in entering the house of John Fisher, No 923 Girard avenue, and stealing $150. It was stated by the Commonwealth that, on the night of the 30th of May last, Eneu entered the house by a back window, looked for money in the sitting-room, but finding none, went to the bar-room, broke open the cash box, and took the money. He was discovered by Mrs. Fisher, and jumped out of the window.

The defense allege that on the night and at the hour that this burglary is said to have been committed, Eneu was at home in bed. They also allege that Mrs. Fisher, the principal witness for the prosecution, at one time told the Alderman that she did not see Eneu do the deed, and when the Alderman said there was not sufficient evidence to justify the committal of Eneu, she then said that she did see him in the house at the time in question. On trial.

How to Make an Omelette.—A young man was arrested in the Rue de la Ferronnerie, Paris, a few days since, for an extraordinary freak while under the influence of drink. In passing before a dealer's shop he suddenly jumped into a basket at the door containing from two hundred to three hundred eggs, and, after smashing them to his heart's content, he called out:—'That is the way I make an omelette; now bring me a frying-pan!" The owner, however, called a sergent de ville, who took the man away to the police station.

Odd Fellows.—An English journal says that the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, which was established in 1812, numbers nearly four hundred thousand members. It has lodges in most parts of the British empire, and can boast of "a local habitation and a name" even at Constantinople and among the gold-diggers of California.

Both Hit, and yet not Hit.—The principal editors of the Brussels journals, the *Echo du Parlement* and the *Independance*, have just been condemned each to two months' imprisonment and two hundred francs fine for having fought a duel, on the 20th of July last, although neither was wounded.

CHILI AND PERU.

Further Preparations for War by both Powers—Chili Trying to Buy the "Dunderberg"—Reported Naval Battle Off the Malvine Islands—Election for President Ordered in Peru, Etc. Etc. Etc.

SANTIAGO, Chili, July 15.—I have again to complain of the delay of the Finance Department in completing its estimates of the damages sustained from the bombardment of Valparaiso.

PURCHASE OF ARMS BY CHILI IN THE UNITED STATES.

I promised you in my last letter to give particulars of the fitting out of vessels in the United States, and of the purchase of ordnance abroad for Chili. Seventy guns have been purchased of Massachusetts for $600,000, without carriages. This ordnance includes four four hundred-and-fifty-pounder, six three hundred-pounder, and sixty eight-pounder Blakeley guns, the remainder consisting of serviceable naval artillery of various calibres, but none very heavy. The English guns are those purchased by Massachusetts during the late war, for the protection of Boston harbor from Rebel pirates, etc. As the carriages are to be built in the United States, some time will elapse before the ordnance can be shipped.

CHILI TRYING TO BUY THE "DUNDERBERG."

A Chili agent writes from New York that he has been trying to buy the *Dunderberg*. He says that Mr. W. H. Webb wants $2,500,000 for the iron-clad there, and that Webb offers to deliver her complete in Valparaiso, at his own risk, for $3,500,000, one million extra. Nobody here expects Chili to buy the *Dunderberg*, though her agents are doing their best to get the vessel.

REPORTED FIGHT NEAR THE MALVINE ISLANDS.

The captain of a barque which arrived here to-day from the Malvine Isles, states that on the 27th of May he witnessed from the top of a hill on one of the islands, a battle between two Chilian and three Spanish vessels; but he could not learn the result of the fight, owing to a sudden storm having arisen. The Valparaiso papers attach no importance to the news, but consider it, on the contrary, unreliable. The Government official organ does not give any credit to the captain's story. However, when Mr. McKenna was in Lima, he expected that three vessels which he had bought were near home (Chili), and as no news has yet reached here (Valparaiso) of said vessels, there is reason to fear that the captain's story may have some foundation. There is the greater reason for fear on this head, as the vessels would necessarily be but poorly armed and manned, and might easily have been caught at a disadvantage by regular war vessels.

PANAMA, August 12. — The United States steamer *Wateree*, Commander Paulding, reached this port on the 11th inst. She left Callao, Peru, on the 2d of August, bringing six days later news.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT OF PERU ORDERED.

The notable fact since my last despatches, excepting the grand celebration of Independence Day, has been the publication of a call to the people for the election of a President of the republic and representatives to the constituent Congress. The representatives thus elected are to meet in informal session on January 31, 1867, and the Congress is to be solemnly opened for deliberations on the 18th of February following. The maximum duration of the session is to be one hundred days, not liable to prorogation.

THE TUCKER-MONTERO QUARREL IN PERU.

The Tucker-Montero muddle continued to bear an unfavorable aspect. Tucker had issued various orders to the different commanders in the navy, which Montero countermanded, instructing the captains of those ships under his direct command at Valparaiso to disregard the authority of what he calls the "North American adventurer." From the tenor of our last advices from the South Pacific, we were led to infer that Montero had possession of the *Huascar* and *Independencia*. Such is not the case. These two powerful iron-clads, which have won the admiration of the world, are at Callao, and consequently are under the command of Admiral Tucker; and Montero will be obliged to succumb to the legitimate authority of his Government.

Questionable as the policy may be of appointing a man of Tucker's antecedents to the supreme command of the allied squadron, it is to be devoutly hoped that Prado may be able to put a quietus to the impure and ungenerous aspirations of this Montero. He is a man of crafty and malignant spirit, and so long as he is allowed a command in the Peruvian navy, the position of any administration will be wholly insecure. Through dissension and strifes he was elevated to his present position—through dissension and strife he would further gratify his taste for personal advancement. Prado, taking this view of the case, has acted with prompt decision. His efforts to maintain the supremacy of the Government, and, at the same time, to preserve peace between the factions, must be heartily commended by disinterested parties. Montero and his *compadres* have been cashiered, and peace may yet reign in Tucker's command.

OTHER REBEL OFFICERS IN THE PERUVIAN NAVY.

By a decree of Prado's, dated on July 17, at Callao, David P. McCorkle and Walter K. Butt have been appointed captains in the Peruvian navy. McCorkle is a native of Washington city, and served for some years in the United States navy. He entered the Rebel navy as first lieutenant June 17, 1861, and was stationed at the Atlanta Navy Works during the Rebellion. He has been ordered to duty as the captain of a frigate of the Peruvian navy. Butt is a Virginian. He was dismissed from the United States navy October 5, 1861, and entered the Rebel navy January 8, 1862, as first lieutenant. He was stationed at Drury's Bluff during the Rebellion. He is now in command of a corvette sloop-of-war.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Story of the Paris Bourse.—A Paris letter in a London journal contains the following:—"There were some odd stories to-day about the Bourse. The sixty-two capitalists who form the 'parquet' are said to be, this last settlement, *minus* a million sterling. Individual settlements were, on the whole, the exception. One gentleman received £6000; but, finding that he really owed so much that he could not pay all, he paid £1200, and has gone *aux eaux* with the balance. 'If I pay all, I shall still owe a lot, and where shall I find money for *les eaux*?' asked this practical financier—who reminds me of a defaulter who owed Lord George Bentinck a lot of money, and was dunned, *more suo*, by 'My Lord,' whenever they met. 'When I can, my Lord,' was the perpetual answer. At last Lord George said, 'But suppose, Mr. Blank, you sold that farm of yours, and paid me!' 'Suppose I did, my Lord; who would give me another?' was the reply."

Death of a Famous Huntsman.—Squire Osbaldeston, the most renowned of English sportsmen, died at his residence, St. John's Wood, last month, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. As a master of hounds he has never been surpassed for success and popularity; he was the most brilliant shot of his day; a splendid cricketer, especially famous for his bowling; a steeple-chaser, who beat everybody; and he performed a feat of horsemanship—riding two hundred miles in eight hours and forty-two minutes, including stoppages—which stands alone in sporting annals.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Soldiers' Pittsburg Convention—The Names of Those Who Will be There.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The Convention of discharged veterans of the national army, to be held at Pittsburg, if the thousands of strong indorsements from brave and true men received here is any indication, will be largely attended by representatives from every regiment that has served during the Rebellion. Some of these letters speak in unmeasured terms of condemnation of the policy which seeks to secure representation of Rebels in Congress, while it denies the right of franchise or protection to the freed race.

The official call for the Convention will be promulgated on Monday, the Johnson Committee having invited Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to act as chaplain at their Convention. Rev. Granville P. Moody, the fighting chaplain, has been requested to perform the same duties for the Pittsburg Convention.

The following is a partial list of officers who have been selected for the occasion:—Major-Generals Banks, Butler, Howard, Burnside, Terry, Hincks, Schurz, Sigel, and Ferry, from the Eastern States, and Major-Generals Geary, Bartlett, Potter, Hartranft, Owen, McAlister, from the Middle States. The West will be represented by Major-Generals Logan, Oglesby, Schenck, Garfield, Washburn, Prentiss, Pope, Cox, and the South by Generals Thomas, Fletcher, McKelso, Brownlow, Kiddo, and others.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED IN TEXAS.

Increased Persecution of Loyalists.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—We make the following extract from a letter to Captain Bingham responding to the call for the Convention of Southern Unionists, signed by twenty-one of the citizens of Dallas county, Texas:—

We in Texas are on the eve of another war, which will be more desperate than the one out of which we have just emerged. The former leaders in Rebellion, save some dozen Union men elected to fill unimportant county offices, have all been elected, and they are more hostile and rabid than they were during the war or before the State seceded. Unless Congress furnishes protection, by directing the troops to remain, and posting them in the most important towns, there will not be a Union man left in Texas in six months.

The disloyal from other States are coming in more or less every day, and thousands are returning from Mexico who went off with Prince and Shelby, and a more desperate set never before infested any country. Murders are an every day occurrence. The civil law is defied and trampled upon, the freedmen are held in many parts of the State in as strict bondage as before the war, and Union men dare not speak their sentiments openly.

Secret societies, called the K. G. C., are organized all over the State, and unless the State is held under strict military rule, we will have another outbreak in less than six months.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

His Only Hope of Peace is to Sustain Congress—His Opinion of the Philadelphia Convention and the New Orleans Massacre — The Names of the Brave Soldiers Who Endorse the Pittsburg Convention.

BOSTON, August 26.—At a political meeting at Gloucester last evening, General Butler was one of the speakers. The *Herald's* despatch says:—"General Butler, on being introduced said that the issues now before the country were the same substantially as those of 1860, and in this connection he proceeded to trace the causes which led to the Rebellion, and the part taken by the Southern States in their attempt to overthrow the Government. He contended that by their Rebellion they had forfeited their property, their rights, and their lives, if Rebels were hanged, which, unfortunately, he said, they were not. Passing on, he spoke of the failure of the Southern representatives to secure their seats in Congress, and said that if any portion of the Southern States had sent a loyal man to Congress, it was only to get him admitted, and when they had secured a representation, they would send disloyal men. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said it was composed of a set of men who proposed to settle a war which they did not fight, but which they opposed in all possible ways; and it is the intention of loyal people to know by what right they arrogate to themselves that privilege. It is the men who did the fighting, he said, who are to do the settling. General Butler characterized that body as the most remarkable that ever assembled, and said that the delegates from neither section of the country represented their constituents. He then referred to the New Orleans riot, and read a portion of the correspondence relating to it, and said the whole tenor of President Johnson's despatches to General Sheridan was to gloss over the horrible affair. If this state of things cannot be altered, the General continued, we will march once more, and woe to him who opposes us! In considering the Constitutional Amendments recently adopted by Congress, he said he was in favor of the one relative to negro suffrage, but accepted it as the best he could get. He was in favor of full and impartial suffrage, and he would try by every means in his power, in whatever position he might be placed, to secure it. In concluding his speech the General said, that unless the people of the North were firm in upholding their Congress they will have their work of the last four years to do over again."

The General was frequently applauded during his speech, and at the close was honored with three cheers.

Mortality Among British Troops in China.—Official reports show a frightful mortality among the British troops in China during the last year. In one battalion alone eighty-five men died, and one hundred and fifteen were invalided. The 99th regiment, in consequence of a riot with the Malays, was ordered away from Hong Kong, in 1864, and sent to Kowloon to occupy huts there. The regiment was healthy when it left, but in three months the hospital figures rose from thirty to one hundred and sixty, and the fever cases from three to eighty-one. This result was foreseen, and the officer in command of the regiment, the principal medical officer, and the surgeon of the regiment, protested against the removal. The unhealthiness of Kowloon as a station was, indeed, well known. It is a new station, and the cuttings and excavations of the earth preparatory to its occupation had produced morbid exhalations.

War but no Wine.—Many of the German vineyards have been destroyed during the military campaign. A French journal, devoted to the wine interest, noticing this fact, observes:—"This is a great misfortune in a humanitarian point of view; but as the mishap is irremediable, we must, as men, make up our minds on the subject, and as Frenchmen and wine-growers, we must, if not rejoice, at least congratulate ourselves as being the heirs to profit by the disaster. A man does not always shed tears over a deceased uncle's will. Let us, therefore, abstain from sentimentality, and profit by the inheritance."

Aid for Polish Exiles.—There is now open in London an interesting exhibition of objects connected with the history of the Poles and their national characteristics. The display consists of jewels of great beauty and value, which have been offered by Polish ladies to assist young exiles from their own country, who are finishing their studies at universities and colleges on the continent. They are to be raffled for on the Art Union principle in December.

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES.

BY

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[*Continued from Evening Telegraph of Saturday.*]

CHAPTER II.

The Study of a Mistress to Please Servants—How One Servant May Do the Work of Two—Gossip about Training Servants—An Unexpected Check—Servants' Registry Office—Servants and Their Dress—How Bad Servants Get Places—A Teachable Young Girl.

All the directions for managing my servants which my mother gave me I sedulously followed, but yet did not succeed in establishing the peace and order which I had been accustomed to in my girlhood's home. I pondered much over my vexation, for do what I would the dinners would be ill-dressed and badly served, and the general work neglected, unless on each day I went over the same routine and made the same remonstrances.

Surely, I thought, it must be my own fault that such a state of things exists. I will be more considerate, and save the servants' steps all I can. I will think for them, manage their work, and all else that I can do; I will even help them, so that I can have peace. A delusion that I would warn every one against.

I then paid higher wages, and got worse servants. I became very particular as to their characters, and invariably found that the worst servants managed to obtain the best recommendations. This was the mistresses' fault, who from a mistaken idea that they were serving the transgressing girls, concealed the most important of their shortcomings, and by thus doing brought down upon them reproach, change of place, and all kinds of evil, and upon themselves the reputation of untruthfulness.

After two years' discontent and change of domestics, my house-maid was taken ill and went home; then, to my astonishment, instead of the household work being in confusion, everything went pleasantly on. My three children had been but little trouble to either servant, and in the absence of Mary I had them entirely under my own care. They were quiet, strong little things. It was the cook herself who first asked me if she should take them for a walk; I assented as if it were a thing fully expected of her, but I was utterly surprised, and sat down to read the riddle. It was unaccountable that the work which two servants could not perform, one was able to do, and that in a much better manner than before.

My cogitations were interrupted by a visitor, whom I had myself to admit in the absence of the girl. I laughingly told Mrs. Lester how I was situated.

"They are great plagues," she remarked, "particularly if they have not full employment. There is some truth in the adage that with one servant the work may be done, with two the chances are that it will be half done with three—why then one may as well do it oneself. I have quite work enough for two servants, and never permit them to be idle. There is no time for gossiping in my house till after 7 at night, and then I never interfere unless their voices are raised too much."

"But, Mrs. Lester, my mother kept servants a long time; how is it that I am obliged to change so often?" I asked.

"Simply because the old race of servants have died out or have emigrated, and there are none left to take their place. Most young mistresses are deficient in domestic practice, then how can the poor creatures learn? I have always found the easiest way to obtain good servants is to take them young and train them to their work. It is true that as soon as they are taught they 'want to better themselves,' or they find the place dull, or there is too much running up and down stairs, or the work is too heavy; or, indeed, any excuse for getting away, having a fortnight's holiday, and then, with the last pound in their purse, they find another situation, where after six months the same routine is gone through, till in two or three years they can describe the different suburbs of a large city, besides the town itself."

"But how depressing to be always beginning this kind of work."

"It was so at first, but with me it has now become an established order of things, and I don't mind it, though I thought I should have gone wild at first. It is a sad thing to say, but I find that a weariness comes over the girls when they have been six months in a situation, unless there is some counterbalancing charm to keep them in place. Perhaps it would be the case with us if we were servants. I am inclined to think that if ladies who were born under rose-colored hangings had first seen the light in the dirt and squalor of poverty, they might have been equally deficient with the poor girls who really are the greatest plagues of one's existence."

"Do pray tell me how you manage, for I am so tired of this cat-and-dog life. I have heard of somebody writing to the *Times*, saying, 'We never have had servants, we take the daughters of our tenantry, and place them under the tuition and training of our older servants——,'"

"Excuse my interruption, but it was this very letter that made me adopt the plan of training which I have pursued for three years, with considerable comfort to myself and family, and with a decided advantage to the poor girls themselves; though beyond nine or ten months—in one instance only, twelve months—I have never been able to keep them; they have always discharged themselves, for in their nature there is such an inherent love of change one would suppose them to be human locomotives; when they get up a store of wishing for change, up goes the steam of temper, off they go, no matter what the danger ahead may be. Mr. Lester says it is the same with our daughters, only they find a safety valve in parties and in gossipping morning calls. He is of opinion that if Georgina were kept as strictly to study as a servant girl is to her work, there would be danger that we should find her missing some morning."

"Certainly, the servant question never occurred to me in this light before; but tell me how you manage to get on so well with these girls?"

"Just think, Mrs. Wynter, how you would play a piece of music if you had never learned, how you would sew or write or read, if never taught. Then how is it possible for a young girl, whose father does not happen to be a lord's tenant, or her mother to have ever been in service, to learn her duties?—if there is no one to teach her, how can she ever be an efficient help in any household? You understand how to perform most domestic work, and I think you know the art of cooking much better than I do myself; I am sure if you were to try your hand at training some of these ignorant girls, you would find your own advantage in it. Don't expect too much at first, 'line upon line' you know, but as for 'precept upon precept,' that may as well be left out, or you will be treated to an asside you won't like, 'Lor', how misses do jaw, I can't mind half what she sez.

"I am only warning you not to teach too much at a time, and while you are teaching a

girl don't speak more than you are compelled to do."

I thanked my friend soon after, and deeply I thought of all she had been saying. There had been so much comfort in my parents' home with only one servant, that I could not understand why two should cause me so much trouble. Some days after this, as things went so comfortably, I did not trouble to replace Mary, the cook came to say that she wished to leave, as it was so dull, and she had always been used to a fellow-servant.

As the girl suited me I was sorry for this, but by no inducement that I could offer could she be prevailed upon to stay. I then made up my mind to the change, though I so hated it.

My husband said that two servants must be had; one only in the house of a medical man did not look respectable.

This decided the matter. For some time I inquired in the neighborhood, at shops, and among friends, for their recommendation of any girls, till the month of the cook's notice had nearly expired. That she meant to leave was evident in her manner; she startled me one morning by saying, "If you please, ma'am, which hour to-day will be convenient to you to see a lady respecting my character?" so I knew there was no hope of her remaining.

"But I am not suited, Jane; surely, you will not think of leaving before I get some one?"

"The lady has no servant, ma'am, and both I and Mary are going to her on Monday, if my character suits."

My astonishment was unbounded. "Why did not Mary ask to come back to me?"

"Because I wrote and told her that you said it was so much more comfortable with one servant, that she did not think you cared to have her back."

"But how came you to know that I said so?" I asked. "I never told you."

"I have heard you tell master twenty times, and you told Mrs. Lester so when she was here."

A lady then called, and from her I learned that scarcely any servants were to be heard of excepting at the registry offices, where ladies were making up their minds to go as a matter of course; and she highly recommended one in a neighboring town, that was reported to have always a great number of servants to choose from. I did not quite like this mode of proceeding, but when I found that girls were to be obtained in no other way I reluctantly gave in, and the next day made my first appearance in this, as I afterwards heard, excellent home for servants.

On my arrival I found upwards of twenty ladies sitting round two rooms opening into each other with folding-doors, some of them unmistakably gentlewomen, yet they were apparently engaging with the most odd-looking young women, whose manner and dress appeared almost disreputable. Crinolines like hooped casks, feathers, veils, ear-rings, flounces, and long trailing dresses were the order of the day; just as if the girls had equipped themselves from a variety of rag-shops, such was the style of their costume. Not one girl that I saw would I have taken into my service. At the end of eight hours, tired and cross, I left unsuited, and after a weary journey of six miles in an omnibus, I arrived home feeling that this had been the hardest and most unsatisfactory day's work I had ever experienced; and worse, I had to endure a repetition, perhaps more than once, for I heard one lady say to another, that she had been to the office every day for three weeks and was unable to find a useful general servant. What a prospect for me, who had only four days in which to obtain some help or other!

The second day found me less particular in my scrutiny of faces and attire. I had always a habit of endeavoring to find out mysteries, and so I began to speculate upon what freak possessed these girls to come in their tawdry finery, from wherever procured, rather than in their proper working-clothes. The afternoon came on, and yet I was unsuited. A lady, whom I had seen the day before, now entered, and, addressing herself to me, asked if many servants had been hired. I could not tell. The ice of reserve once broken, I asked her if the girls really were servants.

"Oh, yes, they are servants, and some of them good girls, too."

"But their dress?" I remarked.

"True, that it is the fault of thoughtless mistresses, who give them their cast-off clothes, and the girls, I am told, generally make a holiday of the remaining hours after they leave here, and go with the young men of their acquaintance to cheap places of amusement, which they could not do you know, in their working clothes. I wish to find a general servant, though I keep two others, and never hire a cook, notwithstanding it is what I need; for, as a regular cook will not wash up breakfast things, nor, in fact, go out of her way to assist at all, it is quite out of my power to hire one, and especially for the reason that my husband's income will not admit of any extravagance, the common failing of half-educated cooks, so called."

"But there must be good servants to be had, if only one knew how to get them," I replied.

"Undoubtedly there are, but they seek and find places in a different class. They have been trained to work, and understand what is required of them, and how to do it. They are desirous of keeping their places, and would deem it beneath them to obtain a situation other than by recommendation. But all are not good servants who get a footing in families of rank and position, as I have known to my cost, for under the impression that I was being admirably suited, I hired a young woman who had been kitchen-maid in Lord C.'s family, never reflecting that, had she been worth keeping, she would never have descended to the rank of general servant.

"By-the-way, efficiency in this class of servants is difficult to obtain. I do not, at this moment, recollect more than two that really were what they professed to be; but they are usually good tempered, soft-handed, idle, and inattentive, but honest young woman, who have grown up to do as they liked, without an idea of method or thorough cleanliness, and to whom active, orderly mistresses are perfect torture; who take to impertinence as a defense; for what mistress will make reply to insult?

"I am now seeking a young girl of sixteen, to train her to my work. I begin to think that I have found my mission,—as it is said that every woman has one—and that is to train up servants, as it would seem, for others' benefit hitherto. However, it is but a return to the days of our great-grandmothers; they spent hours in their kitchens, and trained their servants to work, and their daughters in their own steps. Now we want to find good household helpers, ready-made to our hand, without any effort of our own. This we know cannot be, unless about some thousand training schools were opened for their manufacture; and even then I do not see that mistresses of the middle class would benefit much, for the colonists abroad would be sending over premiums to the girls to emigrate, offering each a good home and a good husband." And my new friend laughed heartily, as she rose, saying, "It is no use staying longer; the girls have gone home to their tea-dinner at 3 o'clock, and will not return."

"Yet there are plenty of young women sitting down there," I remarked; "why don't they come up?"

"They are not young women; they are waiting for the chance of finding some very young married lady, who trembles at the very thought of her responsibility, and who would be glad to find a steady middle-aged woman who would take all the worries of housekeeping off her hands. And here comes a lady of the kind—a sort of Dora Copperfield, you know."

Truly, as she had said, the lady was followed by a host of women, varying in age from forty to sixty, and even older. I was greatly amused at the pretty, mincing way in which the lady addressed the fawning, cringing creatures, one after another, as they came to her. They were evidently not quite the sort she desired to have, but it seemed as if she must select one of them.

"I am very particular, and my husband is almost exacting, and he wishes to have the cooking very nicely done, and you must be very punctual," she said to the youngest of the party.

"How many is there in the family, mum?"

"Only my husband and myself. A house-maid is kept."

"Do you keep much company, mum?"

"No; we have no dinner parties."

"Then, mum, I think I'd best not come; because there can't be many perkisites—I always has the dripping, and two folks don't make much."

The lady bowed, but made no reply, though her face flushed. Another and most repulsive-looking woman came to her, and again the whole matter was detailed.

"Have I got to wash up, mum?"

"Certainly; and you have to place the breakfast on the table, and should we require anything during the time you will have to attend."

"Then, mum, I shouldn't suit you. I want to get a superior place."

"But mine is, I think, a superior place, and a very comfortable one," the lady condescended to reply.

"Cooks don't never wash up things in superior places, and I haven't come to that yet," the woman muttered, as she turned to go.

Others came in their turn—one could not get up early, "Good families never required them to do it;" another always paid the household bills herself; and, again, one hooed that the kitchen cloths were washed out; and so on to the end of the chapter; when the poor girl-wife looked so worn-out and wearied that I pitied her; still she made no advances to speak, and in turning to look down the stairs her eyes encountered the most cunning-looking woman coming up that I had ever seen.

The poor lady sat down almost in despair, but, contrary to her expectations, the woman demurred to nothing; she accepted the situation as it was offered to her, making no stipulations whatever; and so, contingently upon her character suiting, the woman was hired; and as she stood at the table while the lady wrote her address, she gave to her companions in the passage such a diabolical wink of the eye as I had never witnessed, which spoke as plainly as possible, "I've done for her." The lady, glad to be released, went on her way rejoicing, little suspecting how she had been duped.

I afterwards heard how the affair ended, for the lady was a new-comer in the neighborhood, and a near neighbor of mine, though I had not then seen her. The woman entered her service, and behaved so badly, that sooner than have the annoyance of her for a month she had been paid a month's wages, and had been sent away.

Several friends whom I have since known, have been served precisely the same, these women actually gaining their living by their misconduct and fraud.

My second day in the registry office had come to a close. Some servants would not go out of town, others would not live where children were, others objected to wash, some wished to have their friends once a week, others must go to church twice every Sunday, and so many objections were raised, and conditions imposed, that it seemed as if I was never to get a servant. I no longer looked at the dress—if it were only a little decent was all I cared for; I was reluctant to begin the teaching business—I offered good wages, and the same allowance that my mother said was usual, and I offered to put out the washing: all was readily accepted, but when I came to inquire into their cooking abilities—and I always commenced by asking how soles were tried, how greens were boiled, and other simple matters—the variety of replies was amusing, but their character showed how little the girls knew of the subject. I had one day's grace; if I could not succeed in finding help then, I must perforce take a girl and teach her.

The following morning, as I was entering the office, I met two young women who wished to find places together; both were dressed in black, and consequently looked tidy. I forbore to question them as to their capabilities; they had a twelve-months' character, and a personal interview could be obtained with their mistress at no great distance. I observed that the housemaid appeared extremely delicate, if not ill, but was told that she had looked so from a child. To make a long story short, they had not been in the house more than a week when the poor pallid girl was taken seriously ill, and obliged after a week to be removed to her home; a case of suppressed illness, my husband called it, on purpose to get nursing and medical attendance. I afterwards heard this was no uncommon occurrence. Then the cook got unhappy after the first month, and she too must go; notwithstanding I looked over much shortcoming, got a girl in to help with the children, and attended to much of the cooking myself. I afterwards understood that a gas-fitter in the neighborhood had persuaded her to leave her place for a distant town where he had employment.

Repeatedly I had to endure this same trouble; every two or three months my visit to the registry office was a thing to be anticipated. As for cleanliness in the house, thorough cleanliness, I had to give up as unattainable; my kitchen looked dingy, the tins were unscoured, excepting when I had a woman in for this purpose, who helped to make the house still more unsettled by gossiping and relating the news of the neighborhood. I began to find that I was but an upper servant, paying high wages to incompetent persons and doing the work myself.

So the teaching business had to be tried. It may be said that I had a guarantee for my servants' conduct in the characters I received with them. Not so. One-half of the characters were made up of false statements, and the other half concealed just what should have been discovered, under the pretense of not "injuring poor girls" by exposing their shortcomings. Thus the new mistress is deceived, and the girl probably dismissed with ignominy, to meet a questionable fate. If mistresses were true, servants would be honest and industrious; at least, they would endeavor to be so; but so long as they can obtain fresh places without difficulty, by false representation, so long will they set an orderly, methodical mistress at defiance, and give the best place a bad name. This opinion is the experience of a lifetime. The chief reason why servants are so indifferent, is that mistresses have themselves helped mainly to make them so, by giving them undeserved characters, and by concealment of their chief faults.

So to begin my servants' education, and realize some comfort myself, I sought and found a clean, pleasant young woman to take care of the children, and required from her neither needle-work nor any personal attendance. She had to attend to the nursery entirely. There the cook never entered. And soon after, I was recommended to take a young girl, industriously brought up, and teach her cooking; but this did not happen till I had tried several servants, who disgusted us with their slovenly ways, dirty habits, and extravagance. I began almost to doubt whether the happy days of Susan and her mother were not entirely mythical—whether they were not the remembrance of some happy dream.

The girl's name was Keziah; she was cleanly, intelligent, and observant, three qualities I had not found in any before.

"Have you a love for cooking?" I asked.

"Yes, ma'am; I would do anything to become a cook."

"Simply to cook is easy enough; but can you have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place? The saucepans must be kept free from grease. The cloths be clean and ready for use. The larder be neat, clean, and free from all that would taint meat or butter. The bread-pan must be wiped out daily, and the pastry-board and rolling-pin be kept white and sweet. All these things are necessary for a cook to attend to, besides fifty other needful matters which will be required of you in time. If you think you can do all these things, then I will try you, if you will have patience, and be as observant and thoughtful as you can."

I would just remark, that without the two last qualities a mistress may as well attempt to carry water in a sieve, as expect to reap any benefit from teaching her domestics.

CHAPTER III.

Potato Eggs—Stale and Fresh Eggs—Bacon Fat—Its Uses—How to Wash Crockery—A Digression about Black Beetles—How to Destroy Them—To Prevent a Boiler from Cracking—To Boil Mutton Tender—A Hint about the Bones—To Boil Carrots—To Prepare and Fry Cutlets—To Steam Potatoes—A Rice Pudding without Eggs—Meat Stock—Hashed and Potted Beef—Vegetables to be Washed in Warm Water—Pea Soup.

Keziah had lived some six months with a lady, and she thought she knew something of cooking, so I was informed the first day of her trial, and if I would let her try she felt quite sure she could cook the simple dinner of boiled beef, carrots, and potatoes. I thought it just possible that the girl might have been properly taught, and so left her to herself. Had my husband been coming home that day, I should scarcely have ventured the experiment.

The dinner was behind time for serving nearly an hour, and then I went into the kitchen, for I had been engaged with some callers who seemed to set in that morning with a determination to monopolize me.

"Why are you so late, Keziah?" I asked.

"The carrots are not done, ma'am, I can't think why."

I looked into the saucepan, they were nearly black; the potatoes were a mash, and the beef was boiling very rapidly. I must confess that I was angry, and said:—

"Now, Keziah, whatever you think you know about cooking you must endeavor to forget; the dinner is spoiled. You have put the carrots into cold water, and with soda; the meat is very hard, and the potatoes are watery and smell of the iron of the saucepan. The carrots must be thrown away, and the meat I dread to taste."

I had the potatoes turned out, the driest portion of them taken off the top, and mixed with a tiny bit of butter and salt; I then buttered an iron spoon, filled it with potato, pressed the potato with another spoon so as to form it to an egg-shape; then I turned these "potato eggs" on to a flat dish, rubbed a little butter over each, then placed them before a huge and glowing fire, which the girl had wastefully kept up. In a few minutes the "eggs" were browned; they were then turned over on the other side and browned. At last they made a very presentable dish. I should observe that it was in March, when the pototoes were but indifferent, and the carrots old. The beef was, as I expected, hard, dry, and tasteless. Keziah volunteered the information, "Of course, that must be the butcher's fault, who sent such bad meat." I did not then answer her, but the old adage came to my mind of the nameless one who sends the cooks.

In the evening as I was looking around the kitchen to see that all was right before going to bed, the girl asked me if I would tell her why she had failed in the dinner? "It is of little use to tell you now, Keziah; some day we shall have boiled beef again, and I will show you how to cook it."

I have ever found the entire uselessness of teaching how a thing is to be accomplished, except at the actual moment when it is about to be done.

The morning brought its troubles. I thought surely the girl can toast some bacon without my going into the kitchen so early. Alas! it came plentifully sprinkled with cinder dust, on a cold dish decorated with parsley sprigs, and half filled with brown, dirty-looking fat. There was just time for me to go into the kitchen, put a rasher of bacon on the toasting-fork, and get it ready before Allen came to breakfast. I saw it was useless to complain, so I did not annoy him with my worries. Presently I lifted a boiled egg: it was hollow, and the uncracked end turned upwards for appearance sake. The second was the same. This will never do, I thought; it is easier to do the work oneself. I must confess to great irritation of temper, by what I could not but deem the girl's stupidity. Then I recollected how often, lately, I had the same sort of thing to put up with, and in addition had to pay high wages, *"with everything found,"* while with Keziah the rate of payment was trifling, and she was content with tea from our teapot. This consideration made me patient.

After breakfast I went into the kitchen to commence my day's teaching. "Now, Keziah, be watchful; this is the way to cook bacon. You see that I have cut the bacon into slices, and I will first show you how to do this; scrape the rind until it is quite clean; now, turn a dish upside down, put the bacon on it, and with a sharp knife and carving fork pare off the rind as thin as possible, and lay it on one side; now turn the bacon over, pare off all the brown surface; now cut between each bone, and take each out singly, so that there is no waste, and all the lean is left on the bacon. Put away the bones with the rind; these will serve to flavor soup. Now turn the bacon edgeways, and by sticking the fork into the end firmly, with the spring-guard up, and with a large sharp knife, you see, I can cut the bacon into thin slices without a particle of waste. In doing this at a leisure moment, time, trouble, and inconvenience are saved; but as you are too young to manage this, it is best for me to do it myself. How came you to break all the eggs to-day in boiling them, Keziah?" I asked.

"Directly I put 'em in the boiling water, ma'am, they burst. I didn't put 'em in hard, not at all."

"Remember to put them in quite cold water and let them boil slowly; as soon as they boil they are done. It is because the weather is cold, and the eggs are not new-laid, that they burst. All disappointment in this way can be saved by putting them into cold water instead of into boiling; but a new-laid egg is best held in a spoon for a moment over the steam, and then put in boiling water; in three minutes the egg will be set."

"But I've seen new-laid eggs put into boiling water for only a minute or less. My missis used to eat 'em because she was in a decline, and the doctor said they was most nourishing in that way."

"It is quite true; they are an excellent diet for invalids when they are new-laid, but would be too expensive in my family, so we must make the best we can of the freshest eggs we can buy at a cheap rate. Now about the bacon, Keziah. You must not fry it as you did this morning. I told you to toast it before the fire. Why did you not obey me?"

"I couldn't find anything to toast it in, and I had too much to do to hold it on a fork, besides the fire was so hot."

"Now, then, bring me two old flat dishes, a large one, and one a size smaller. Turn the smallest upside down in the largest, letting one side of the dish lie on the edge of the large one; draw out the grate-rack in front of the fire, now observe that I lay the bacon on the upper dish which is slanting, and put it before the fire, only a sufficient distance from it to prevent the cinders from falling in. Thus you see the bacon gets gradually cooked through while the fat runs into the dish below, and when cold will be perfectly white, and is equal to any lard for making pastry. You see, I can't afford to have the bacon fat eaten, it must always be saved. As soon as the bacon is ready it must be put into a hot dish and be served directly, afterwards the fat be poured into a clean preserve jar or basin; then wash up the dishes and put them together, and see that they are never used for anything but toasting bacon.

"In another place you may be desired to send the liquid fat to table, and by this means of toasting the bacon you can have it nice and white instead of peppered with cinder-dust."

"I never knew any one take account of bacon fat before, ma'am."

"Perhaps not; and yet, Keziah, if I were very rich indeed, and knowing as I do the use of it, I should direct it to be saved. The French are very celebrated for their cookery, and they use a great deal of bacon cut into strips for what is termed larding the meat or game or poultry, and of course no one gets the benefit of the bacon, because it is generally dried up and hurtful to eat; now I like to eat the bacon for my breakfast, and save the fat to lard or drip the meat with. Veal, fowls, and rabbits, when roasted, should always be covered with bacon fat, and then be well floured before putting to the fire; by so doing all the juices of the meat or poultry are kept in, and it does not become dry. It is a wasteful practice to use butter for these things. Now you will understand how to cook the bacon to-morrow morning."

"Yes, ma'am, I can manage now; and I'll wash up the breakfast things."

I went into the larder for five minutes, and hearing a great clatter of crockery, returned to see a large pan used for washing vegetables, filled with glasses, plates, cups, and saucers altogether, over which Keziah was pouring a kettlefull of boiling water; one of the glasses snapped as I entered.

"Oh, Keziah, you must not do that; get the two small tubs that you will find on the shelf in the scullery." They were brought. "Now, then, wash the glasses one at a time with cold water in the tub that is only made to hold one glass; if you wash them in hot, they will look dim. Then wipe them with one cloth and polish them with another; and for the breakfast things, put into a basin all the slops that may be in the cups and saucers, and throw them away, not into the washing-up water; then scrape all the pieces and scraps off the plates into one of the dishes; these pieces will go to feed the chickens. Now wash the cups and saucers in the large tub. First get a piece of rag and a little soap to take off all grease spots and stains. Now rinse each cup and saucer in cold water, and turn them upside down on a tray to drain.

"Take a little more boiling water, and wash the plates and dishes; rinse them and drain them also; then wipe the whole, commencing with the cups. Now throw away the water; collect the jugs, pour some hot water into each; don't use boiling water, or the bottoms of each will crack round, and come out. Take that common bristle brush which you see hanging yonder. Now wash the inside of each with this, and throw the water into the tub; then stand each jug singly in the tub, and with the brush a little soaped, clean the outside, and also the crevices of the handle. Now rinse each, and turn it to drain, then wipe them and turn them upside down on the dresser-shelf, and you may be certain that neither dust nor black beetles can get in. Take fresh water and a very little soda and wash out your cloths, put them in a pan of cold water to rinse, then hang them in the air to dry. Now wash the trays and scrub the table, then wash your face and hands, and then you will have finished this part of your work." Keziah was tractable, and did as she was told, though it took more than an hour to instruct her in that which I have narrated in such a breathless manner.

Numberless kitchens are infested with black beetles, which are difficult to get rid of. It is a mercy that these creatures are inoffensive; that they neither sting nor do they leave a poisonous trail; still one does not like to eat the food they have crawled over, or drink from any vessel in which they have made a resting-place. That we sometimes imbibe the essence of beetles in perfect innocence of the cause which permeates the noxious beverages, the following relation will show, and is the reason why we have now no boiler attached to our kitchen-grate; there had been one indeed, but it had been broken from the carelessness of one of my many "helps" (?); for having neglected to keep the ball of the self-supplying boiler in good order, the water in the grate boiler had dried away; and then instead of putting a kettleful of *boiling* liquid in it, she pushed down the ball, and let in a deluge of cold water, when the iron immediately cracked. At some expense we had a second boiler put in; within twelve months this was served in the same way, but not before I had found constant fault with our tea, it had such a peculiar taste, totally unlike anything I can describe. I examined the great cistern, the kettle, and the teapot; there was no cause for it in either of these. One day, standing in the kitchen, I saw the cook fill the kettle from the boiler of the grate; I remonstrated with her, and desired it may not be done again, as I liked to have perfectly fresh water for my tea.* Still, day after day the same unpleasant flavor continued—precominated over the aroma of the tea and coffee. After a time it was announced to me that the boiler was cracked, and as suddenly the peculiar taste which I complained of vanished. In domestic matters, if things by breakage or otherwise go wrong, I have found that the best way is to have them speedily replaced or repaired; and so I gave orders to have another new boiler put in. Curiosity led me to the kitchen just as the man was taking out the supply boiler. I looked in and saw that it was half full of the dead bodies of beetles. A very pretty trap this boiler had been for catching them; nothing could exceed it. Instead of the cover having been put on again at each time that the ball had been regulated, it had been left off. The beetles crawled up the wall, and being of an inquiring turn, dropped from thence into the cistern to meet their death from their temerity. The mystery was solved. The order for putting in the boiler was countermanded; and since then, it is needless to say, none has been attached to the grate; all the water is made hot in kettles, or for baths, in the washing copper. Where beetles infest a kitchen it is scarcely possible to prevent their getting into the supply boiler, and constant care is asked from the mistress to see that it is kept clean, unless it be entirely inclosed.

A thoroughly good servant would not use the boiler-cistern for other than washing purposes; but then such servants are—nowhere. Many are the nostrums and pastes advertised and sold for destroying beetles. Upon some of these pastes I have known them to thrive amazingly; and a basin of raw soda is a luxury upon which they are very lively. I have also tried red lead with flour and treacle mixed; this will kill a few, but, like most creatures with an instinct for danger, they are wary after a time. To make them commit suicide by drowning, or to have beetle-traps always kept on a kitchen floor, and elsewhere if needful, is the only way to rid the house of the plague. Even then, a mistress must see that its victims are regularly submitted to the action of boiling water, or the trap will soon be filled to overflowing. We can scarcely reckon upon girls doing anything but what they are compelled to do. To empty a beetle-trap is not necessary for any meal, nor is it a part of daily service; hence it will be neglected.

I wish some antiquarian would tell us why beetles were deified by the Egyptians, then we may, perhaps, convert them to some use as we do shrimps, which, to say the least of, are horribly carnivorous feeders, while the beetles are not, they getting their living mostly off the crumbs which are scattered about, and which "are nothing to nobody."

From breakfast to beetles is a digression I must be pardoned. A servants would say, it came "permiscus-like." But it arose from explaining the cause why the jugs were to be turned upside down on the dresser, instead of being hung up to serve as insect traps.

The breakfast things washed, the fire made up, and the saucepans, to be used in cooking for dinner, filled and put over the fire, we hastened up stairs to the bedrooms. I should mention here, that our first morning meal was over by half-past eight o'clock; consequently, it gave us a good start in the day, instead of beginning breakfast at nine, a custom prevalent in too many families. Day after day I went with my pupil into each room, and watched her proceedings, giving a hint here and there, encouraging, and showing kindly how the work was to be done. In making the beds, I rarely helped, beyond standing on one side of the bed, and assisting to arrange the bed-clothes, and, with my own soft duster taking the dust from my own and husband's toilet-table, and placing the things on neatly. This I had always done with other servants, and it, therefore, was no addition to my work; I did all I could to help, but unseen. If Keziah had witnessed me, the work would have been constantly left for me to do.

* Water freshly boiled is not so good for tea as that which has been boiling for a long time, as then the earthy matters are precipitated in the form of "rock," and the water for making tea becomes softened. Two ounces of tea will go as far as three, if it be made with filtered rain water.

[To be continued in Tuesday's issue.]

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §1p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 27 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF.
8 1 1m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 §
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc. of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock o
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 8§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
11 11smth§rp No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufactu and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Traveling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?

THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. (8 16 1m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the 23) NEWS STAND.
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street, below Fourth. 4 6 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

FUNERAL OF REV. THOMAS H. BRAINERD, D. D.—The funeral services of the late pastor of the Old Pine Street Church took place on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of an immense assemblage. Clergymen of various denominations assembled at the house, on Pine street, below Seventh, and from there walked in a body to the church, where the services were performed. As a mark of respect the bell in the tower of St. Peter's Church was tolled while the funeral procession was moving, and most of the dwellings on Pine street were closed

After the singing of an appropriate hymn by the choir, and prayer by the Rev. Robert Adair, D. D., the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Albert Barnes.

The speaker traced the career of Dr. Brainerd from very early in life down to the time of his decease, alluded to the fact of his having taught school in Rome, N. Y., and prepared himself to enter upon the practice of the law, of which he had made choice, as a profession; of his subsequent conversion and study for the ministry, and of his removal to Philadelphia, where he assisted the Rev. James Patterson in his labors, in the Northern Liberties. The speaker then referred to his removal to Cincinnati, and of his connection with the religious press in that city, and association in a pastoral relation with the Rev. Lyman Beecher. A more interesting portion of the discourse was that which glanced at the labors of Dr. Brainerd in this city, where for nearly thirty years he was the pastor of the Old Pine Street Church. Mr. Barnes alluded with evident gratification to the successful efforts of Dr. Brainerd in the building up of other churches of his denomination; to his untiring energy in the cause to which he had devoted his life; to his liberal spirit and glorious Christian character; and held him up as a shining light and a bright exemplar in the Church. The eloquent and touching discourse sensibly moved the listeners.

When the sermon was over, the congregation and friends of the deceased were permitted to take a farewell look at the face they had been so long familiar with.

The remains were laid in the family vault, in which the body of the father-in law and children, Mary and Charles, are entombed.

A large number of persons who were unable to enter the church remained around and about it up to the close of the services.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANTICIPATED VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, will visit Philadelphia to-morrow, *en route* to Chicago, where he has been invited to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner-stone of the Douglas monument. A number of our citizens have taken the preliminary steps to give the President a proper reception, and to-day, at noon, a meeting will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, to perfect the arrangements. Major-General Meade has issued the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 25, 1866.—I. The Major-General commanding having been notified by the Honorable Secretary of War that his Excellency the President of the United States will, in his projected journey to Chicago, pass through the limits of this Department, all commanding officers of posts are hereby directed to be prepared to pay the appropriate military honors to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, by firing salutes and furnishing such escorts and guards of honor as, in conjunction with the municipal and other authorities, may be deemed necessary.

II. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing requirements, Brevet Brigadier-General I. Vogdes, commanding 1st United States Artillery, will be considered the commanding officer in New York city and harbor, and Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. De Russy, 4th United States Artillery, the commanding officer in the city of Philadelphia.

III. Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. De Russy will organize an escort of honor for the purpose of receiving and escorting the President and suite, and will furnish a guard of honor at the quarters of the President during his stay in this city.

IV. All officers of the army on duty in Philadelphia and vicinity are directed to report in uniform at these headquarters on Tuesday, 28th instant, at 12 M. All officers drawing forage for private horses will report mounted.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. F. BARSTOW, A. D. C.
and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The National Guards held a meeting Saturday evening at the Hall, in Race street, and by a unanimous vote decided to parade to-morrow as part of the escort to the President.

The First City Troop will also parade as part of the escort.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A convention of firemen was held on Saturday evening at the Hope Engine house, for the purpose of making arrangements to give the Reliance Engine Company a proper reception on their return from Brooklyn next month. Fifteen companies were represented. The meeting was organized by calling William C. Figner, of the United States Engine, of Camden, to the chair, and appointing William M. Furey, of the Robert Morris Hose, Secretary. The delegates resolved to parade with their apparatus, and Mr. Alfred Bamber, of the Hope Engine Company, was elected Chief Marshal.

A new truck was shipped from this city on Saturday to Parkersburg, Virginia, for the Hook and Ladder Company of that place. The truck is thirty-five feet long, and carries five ladders and thirty-five buckets.

The Delaware Engine Company are about to erect a new and commodious house upon their present lot. The new building will have a front of forty feet, and a depth of eighty feet.

The Eagle Fire Company, of Pittsburg, will visit this city on the second of October next, and while here will be the guests of the Vigilant Engine Company. They bring with them their carriage and steamer.

The Neptune Hose Company, of Albany, will also visit this city in October, and be the guests of the Philadelphia Engine Company.

Three new hose carriages are now building in this city for Charleston, South Carolina. They have been ordered by the Washington, Young America Steam Fire Company, and the Phœnix Hose Company of that city. They will be completed about the middle of next month.

The Reliance Engine Company are having their steamer painted and overhauled, previous to their visit to Brooklyn.

PARDONED.—Governor Curtin has pardoned William Hopkins, who was convicted of the murder of Sergeant McMarity, on board the United States steamship *Bermuda*, which took place in January, 1865. Hopkins was sentenced to be hanged, but the death-warrant was not signed. His case was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and an expression of opinion given by the majority of the judges that he was not guilty, under the testimony, of murder in the first degree, the essential element of premeditation being wanting. As, under the proceedings, the Court could only review the record of the Court below, and as that was found to be correct, Hopkins would have suffered the extreme penalty of the law but for the interference of the Governor. Petitions, numerously signed, were forwarded to Harrisburg, praying the exercise of Executive clemency, and to these were added the recommendation of certain officials. Evidence has been obtained recently which goes far to show that Hopkins did not stab McMarity.

A POLICEMAN SHOT WHILE IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY.—Last evening, while policeman Kilpatrick was endeavoring to disperse a crowd of young men at the corner of Eighth and Race streets, some one in the party discharged a pistol, and shot the officer in the thigh, inflicting a slight wound. The young man escaped, but two of his companions were arrested, and held for a hearing. It is disgraceful to our city to have such ruffianly crowds infesting our streets, as may be seen any time on the corners thereof, of an evening, in some localities.

CASUALTIES.—The body of a lad, apparently fourteen years old, was found in the Delaware at Washington street wharf, on Saturday. He was dressed in a blue jacket, with brass buttons, striped woollen pants, and a calico shirt.

The body of an unknown man was found in the basin of the Germantown Water Works. He was dressed in dark pants and white shirt, and had on low shoes and a Kossuth hat. He was about five feet eleven inches high, and had black hair and large bushy whiskers. The Coroner took charge of both bodies.

Edward Porter had his foot badly crushed on Saturday, by being caught between the cars on the Jenkintown Railroad. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where amputation was performed.

Jane Early was also admitted into the Hospital, with her right shoulder fractured, caused by falling upon the pavement at Second and Dock streets.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A PASSENGER CAR CONDUCTOR.—Some of our city passenger railway conductors are in the habit of starting their cars before the passengers have time to alight. This is becoming a nuisance, and the sooner it is abolished the better. A conductor of one of the passenger lines, on Saturday, came very near being the death of a lady passenger. It appears that the lady, who is a stout and elderly person, requested to be let out at a corner, and while in the act of getting out, and before she had time to alight, the conductor started the car, dragging her some twenty or thirty feet on the ground. When remonstrated with by some of the passengers he became very insolent, and remarked that he would use his own judgment in starting his car, and that it was none of their business whether he hurt anybody or not. The lady, fortunately, was not very seriously injured.

ENTERPRISING FEMALES.—Rose Mansfield and Melinda Nagle, both young and flashily dressed girls, who said that they were concert-saloon dancers, were taken into custody on Saturday, on suspicion that they were engaged in the collection of money upon false representations. One of them had a subscription paper, which set forth that the money was for a woman with a sick child, and contained the names of sundry persons. It seemed from its appearance to have been long in use. Upon being interrogated neither of them could tell who the mother with a sick child is, nor where she could be found. She was to call upon them to get the money if any should be collected. They were held for a further hearing.

PIRACY ON THE DELAWARE.—While Mr. Graff Nathan, mate of the steamer *Edwin Forrest*, lying at Arch street wharf, was asleep upon the deck early yesterday morning, three colored men attempted to break into his state-room. The mate grappled with them, when he received a severe blow over the head, which laid him insensible. The men then broke open the state-room, and robbed it of a gold watch and some other articles. Officers Bowers and Magee were informed of the matter, and soon after three colored men were arrested on the charge of having committed the outrage. They were held for a further hearing. One of the men had recently been employed on board of the *Forrest*.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Board of Health on Saturday, a resolution was adopted ordering the removal of all the pigpens at Martinsville, in the lower section of the city; also, one directing that all privy-wells shall be disinfected during the quarantine season before their contents are removed. The carts removing the same are also to be cleansed and disinfected daily.

Peter K. Young, of the Fourteenth Ward, was appointed Nuisance Inspector, in the place of Albert Hughes, deceased, and Captain Griffith was appointed in the place of Mr. Young, promoted.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.—Charles Shaffer, a lad, was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, on Saturday afternoon, charged with stealing about forty dollars' worth of carpenter's tools, belonging to James Schnatz and Thomas J. Cobb. The tools were taken from a new building on Eighth street, near Filbert, and were found secreted in a house on Cherry street, above Seventh, where the accused resided. At the request of his mother, Charles was sent to the House of Refuge.

RESULTS OF CARELESSNESS.—On Saturday afternoon a young lady, while walking along Chesnut street, near Fourth, trod on a peach skin that had been thrown on the sidewalk. She slipped, and broke one of the leaders in her right leg. A similar accident occurred to a gentleman a few days before, but it was attended with less serious results.

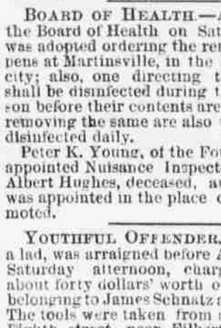
A SAVAGE ASSAULT.—John Savage was held by Alderman Tittermary on the charge of assaulting Thomas Wiler, late on Saturday night, at Third and Catharine streets, and George Bratton was held to answer the charge of carrying a concealed weapon—a black-jack.

RECKLESS USE OF FIREARMS.—A man named Robert Gamble was accidentally shot early yesterday morning, at Twelfth and Lombard streets, by a pistol falling out of the pocket of a friend with whom he was walking. The wounded man was taken home.

A LARGE MEETING.—A large temperance meeting was held yesterday afternoon, by Philadelphia Division, Sons of Temperance, in the Wigwam, on Girard avenue. Speeches were made by General Gregory, Mr. G. W. Simons, and others.

A NEW SPECIES OF BASE BALL.—John Beemers, colored, has been committed by Alderman Tittermary on the charge of assaulting Budd Lee, also colored, with intent to kill. Lee was struck with a base ball bat and severely injured.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A boy about twelve years of age was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, on Girard avenue, above Ridge road, by a passenger car passing over his leg. He was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital.



KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us, or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted 6 29 3m

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of the following Quartermasters' Stores, viz.:—

3 doz. Door Neck Bolts.	50 Shutter Bolts.
200 Wall Brushes.	10 gross Tufting Buttons.
200 pounds Tin, Block.	2 dozen Putty Knives
100 R. & L. Closet Locks,	2 dozen Drawer Tumbler Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 10x12.	5 boxes Glass, 12x16.
75 pounds Glue.	100 U. S. Lettering Pencils.
80 pounds Black Wax.	500 pounds Putty.
8000 pounds White Lead, in oil.	200 gallons Turpentine
10 pounds Umber, raw, in oil.	1 bbl. Spanish Whiting
1 bbl. Coach Varnish.	2 bbls. Copal Varnish.
1 gross Striping (assorted) Pencils,	10 lbs. Gum Tragacanth.

All of the above-described articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on behalf of the United States Government.
Samples of the above-named stores to be delivered at the United States Storehouse, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.
Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.
The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.
Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 22 9t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL—
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 22, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until noon SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages—
200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No 15,
200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No. 16,
Army Standard.
Samples can be seen at this Office.
Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), and also the quantity and time of delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons (whose signatures and places of residence must be appended to the guarantee), and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not conform to the requirements therein stated.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Bootees," and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. Army,
8 22 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
—
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
—
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 3 19m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 52

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.
This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—SEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 6 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 5

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866
An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heyer, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw 29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m CORNER OF RACE.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles G. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, Inquirer office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
S. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
L. A. Davis, No. 228 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
E. G. Marsh, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 231 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Heward, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 29 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 149 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
E. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
J. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.
—
Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.
—
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
—
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring either information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
—
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
—
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 810 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 6

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twentieth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95 000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Pivers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators, block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Small Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (18) oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	203 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO,
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
OF
FINE VIRGINIA LEAF,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.
In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, VIZ:—
TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO,
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.
Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 16 2w Assistant Special Agent.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE
PROTOXIDE OF IRON
A new discovery in medicine which
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,
By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,
Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.
Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.
DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.
From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.
"DURHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.
* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."
* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *
A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.
From ISLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.
"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."
One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—
"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; in used into my system new vigor and energy; I am no

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Labor and Capital—Their Relations

THE relations of labor to capital are just now attracting very general attention, and the subject is one whose importance can hardly be overestimated. A Labor Congress, so-called, composed of delegates from the various industrial organizations throughout the country, has just been held in Baltimore. The "eight-hour" movement is being agitated far and wide. Trade Unions and Associations are springing up on every hand. Strikes, when they occur, are becoming more thoroughly organized, and are more perseveringly prosecuted than in former years.

All these things indicate that the relations of labor to capital are becoming more and more a subject of earnest thought with the masses of the people. This is in part explained by the peculiar condition of our country induced by the war; the prolonged suspension of specie payments having so completely unsettled the old measures of values as to render new adjustments of prices every few months inevitable. But this is rather the occasion than the cause of these agitations of the labor question, that we find prevailing not only in our country, but more or less all over the civilized world.

At the very bottom of this subject we encounter the selfish instincts of humanity, clashing with each other. The laborer has his labor to sell, the capitalist is in the market to buy, and each is intent on driving a good bargain—the one to sell as dearly as he can, the other to buy as cheaply as he can. We will not say that a deeper view on the part of each would reveal the fact that their real interests are harmonious, not antagonistic; but so long as each persists in regarding the other as his natural opponent, the effect on the parties is the same as though such were indeed the case. The interests of labor and capital being thus tacitly assumed to be antagonistic, each party is ready to regard any reform proposed by the other as a hostile measure. We thus have a perpetual warfare, as it were, between the elemental forces of production. Neither can get along without the other, and yet neither regards the rights or interests of the other. On the side of labor, the hard hand of necessity, of existence itself almost, at times, urges on the struggle. On that of capital, the excitement of competition, the desire of acquisition, and the pride of conscious power and position, all add intensity to the strife.

At this time the most obvious phase of this long-protracted struggle is the endeavor to lessen the hours of labor, known popularly as the "eight-hour movement." Of course, the fundamental idea of this movement is to receive the same amount of money for a day's work of eight hours as is now received for one of ten, or to get more wages for less work. Whether this end can be achieved depends more upon the principles of political economy than upon the action of legislative bodies. Moreover, it can hardly be regarded as a distinctive question between labor and capital, inasmuch as, from the necessities of the case, its application can only be made to a limited class of laborers. Almost all skilled laborers work by the piece, as in that way their personal skill and aptitude receive the largest remuneration. Farm laborers in the busy seasons of the year cannot avoid laboring more hours per day than during the short days and dull work of winter. House servants, and that whole class of laborers, cannot divide their time into day's works of a specific number of hours. So, too, all laborers—and they are a very numerous class in our own country—who work for themselves have no interest in the limitation of the hours of labor. When all these classes are deducted, we find that the sum total of laborers has been much diminished. Still, there is a very large class of operatives who are interested in the movement, and who will do all that they can to make it a success.

But the real problem at the bottom of the conflict between labor and capital, is how to secure *a fair division* of the profits arising from their joint exertions. This, it will be seen, is altogether a different question from that of the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work. It is not the *amount* of labor but its *remuneration* which is the chief thing of interest. To diminish the average amount of labor performed is merely to diminish the aggregate amount of production.

The *direction* in which we are to look for the final solution of this great problem is undoubtedly that of *co-operation* between labor and capital. There are a thousand branches of industry in which this principle may be introduced with the most beneficial results. Some recent statistics and accounts of co-operative establishments in England are of the highest interest, and show an astonishing degree of success. The matter is engaging the careful attention of many of the more thoughtful of our American laborers, who behold in this principle the readiest and most practical solution of the difficulties of their position. The question is one of interest to the statesman as well as to the philanthropist. National greatness and power are bound up in the productive energies of the people. Whatever contributes to the well-being of the laboring classes—physical, moral, or intellectual—reacts powerfully and beneficially upon the whole structure of society. The American laborer already stands far higher in the social and intellectual scale than the laborer in any other country. And yet there is room for vast improvement here.

Peace in Europe.

PEACE is at last officially declared between Prussia and Austria—a treaty having been concluded and signed at Prague by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers on the 23d instant. The full particulars of the treaty are not given, but its main features are doubtless those which have already been placed before the public. They embrace the full withdrawal of Austria from the Germanic Confederation, leaving Prussia and the minor States to settle affairs between themselves as best they may. The cession of Venetia to Italy is also secured. The great results of the war, therefore, may be summed up as consisting in a vast augmentation of the power and territorial extent of Prussia; the humiliation and weakening of Austria; the redemption of Italy; and the probable downfall of the temporal power of the Pope.

Whether we consider the number of men called into the field, the character of the battles fought, the marvellous celerity of the movements made, or the wonderful and far-reaching character of the results achieved, the war just closed will justly take rank as one of the most important in all the annals of history.

General Baird Justified.

THE publication in full of the official despatches concerning the New Orleans riot, ought to disabuse the public mind of any misconceptions heretofore entertained concerning the course of General BAIRD on that terrible occasion. That he had no sympathy whatever with the Rebe Mayor and his murderous police is evident from his manly and unanswerable letter to MONROE, concerning the proposed breaking up of the Convention, written several days previous to the riot. That he did not interfere sooner after the riot had broken out, or in season to have prevented it altogether, must be attributed to the fact that he was thoroughly hampered by his orders. He had telegraphed explicitly, on the 28th, for directions as to the course he should pursue, but no reply was made. On the contrary, on the very morning of the riot he was virtually placed under the command of the Rebel authorities. With his hands thus tied, our only wonder is that he felt authorized to go as far as he did in suppressing the riot and placing the city under martial law.

THE New York *Evening Post* says, in regard to the renomination of Western members of Congress, that the Republican party is selecting new and moderate men as its candidates, and discarding the present Representatives, because of their radical course. It urges upon the Eastern and Middle States a like course. We do not know where the *Post* gets its information. It may have secret means of communication unknown to us. But we can testify that by the Associated Press despatches, that with some six exceptions all the members of the present Congress, on the radical side, have been renominated in the Western States. Of the half-a-dozen exceptions four have declined to run, desiring to retire from public life.

THE Governor of New Jersey has appointed a large delegation of the most influential citizens of that State to attend the Union Convention to be held in this city next week. From present indications every State in the Union will be fully represented in the Convention, and by the most prominent men of the country.

Death of Dean Richmond.

Not the personal and political friends alone of Dean Richmond, Esq., but all persons who have at heart the welfare of the country, and who thoroughly comprehend the present condition of public affairs, will be pained to learn that this distinguished citizen died this morning, after a brief but severe illness, at the house of Mr. S. J. Tilden, in this city. Mr. Richmond was struck down by a severe complication of internal disorders, greatly aggravated, if not directly induced, by his unsparing labors to bring about the successful results recently attained in the National Convention at Philadelphia. His wife and family were with him at the last, and he received the most assiduous care and attention from the best medical ability in the city, Drs. Blakeman, Alonzo Clarke, William H. Van Buren, Metcalfe, Willard Parker, and Flint being in constant consultation over his case. On Friday night there was observed a marked change for the better; and since that time his eminent physicians had begun to hope for his recovery, but he grew weaker all yesterday, and passed away, at ten minutes past 2 this morning, without a pang. Mr. Richmond was born in Woodstock, Vt., March 31, 1804, and consequently just entered upon his 63d year.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

—The following statement exhibits the number of interments of Union soldiers made by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, A. Q. M., up to June 30, 1866:—In the cemeteries in and around Washington, 19,815; Andersonville, Georgia, 12,912; Hampton, Virginia, 3141; Belle Isle, Virginia, 155; Ball's Bluff, Virginia, 51; Winchester, Virginia, 5700; Coal Harbor, Virginia, 1930; Malvern Hill, Virginia, 1077; Seven Pines, Virginia, 1336; Fort Harrison, Virginia, 746, to be increased to 3800; Fredericksburg, Virginia, 2442, to receive probably 15,000 bodies; Congressional Cemetery, D. C., 151; Hollywood, Virginia, 237; Oakwood, Virginia, 210. The total number of bodies interred by the burial corps under Colonel Moore is estimated at 49,112, and it is supposed that fifty thousand bodies yet remain to be removed and interred. The average expense attending the reinterment of each body is $8.

—Messrs. Wriggin & Lunt, of Boston, are to publish a library of New England History, comprised of elegant reissues of rare old books. In form they are elegant square quartos, with a few copies on large paper. The editions of course are limited, being mainly intended for subscribers and for public institutions. Among the curious volumes is the "Female Review." This is an exact reproduction of the original, printed in Dedham, Massachusetts, 1797, carefully edited, with an introduction and abundant annotation, by Rev. John Adams Vinton.

—Hon. John Minor Botts has in press a volume entitled "The Great Rebellion: Its Secret History, Rise, Progress, and Disastrous Failure. The Political Life of the Author vindicated."

CAPTURE OF LINCOLN'S MURDERERS.

Letter from Boston Corbett to Lieutenant E. P. Doherty.

No. 91 ATTORNEY STREET, NEW YORK, August 6.—God bless you, my dear sir; the slander and lie that was told by Mr. Hotchkiss, in Congress, about you, makes me love you more than ever. And I do not believe that such a wicked lie and such a malicious slander will be allowed to go altogether unpunished, or to have the effect on the public mind that was intended. I do not doubt, though, that it did have the effect desired in Congress; and I do truly believe that it was told and used there for the express purpose of getting the largest share of the reward for the detectives, and getting the military into disgrace, and consequently the small apportionment that was made to us. I do without hesitation pronounce the assertion that you was under a shed, and that the detective could not force you out, to be a wicked lie. For I well know that you not only commanded the party, but that you commanded it well; and at the time that the house and barn of Mr. Garrett was surrounded, it was done by your orders; and that you took the leading part in all that was done there, as also in the whole expedition. I am aware, also, that you placed me next in command to yourself before leaving Washington, giving me charge as acting orderly sergeant, and had you been killed I should myself have been in command of the party, and not the detective. I am also aware of the fact that when you got track of the assassins, you had to send men after the detective (Conger), who was off in another direction at the time. The injury that has been done us by giving us a small share, instead of the principal share of the rewards, cannot now be remedied, since it has passed Congress in that way. But be assured, dear sir, that I stand ready to give a certificate at any time, properly attested, if needs be, that I have ever known you to be a brave and efficient officer, and never in my life saw any act on your part that indicated cowardice in the least degree. I always liked to go on a scout with you, because I knew you to go forward in the work, and a true officer and soldier, having the welfare of the men under your command always in view, and losing no opportunity of doing good service for your country. With kindest regards and earnest prayers for your welfare, and that you may outlive all such wicked slanders, I remain, as ever,

BOSTON CORBETT.

Lieutenant E. P. Doherty, 5th U. S. Cavalry, Sumter, S. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian orient) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 21, 1866.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.
(OFFICIAL.)

I. The Major General Commanding having been notified by the Honorable Secretary of War that his Excellency the President of the United States will, in his projected journey to Chicago, pass through the limits of this Department, all Commanding Officers of Posts are hereby directed to be prepared to pay the appropriate military honors to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, by firing salutes and furnishing such escorts and guards of honor as in conjunction with the municipal and other authorities may be deemed necessary.

II. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing requirements, Brevet Brigadier General I. Vodges, commanding 1st United States Artillery, will be considered the Commanding Officer in New York City and Harbor, and Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. De Russy, 4th United States Artillery, the Commanding Officer in the city of Philadelphia.

III. Brevet Brigadier General G. A. De Russy will organize an escort of honor for the purpose of receiving and escorting the President and suite, and will furnish a guard of honor at the quarters of the President during his stay in this city.

IV. All officers of the army on duty in Philadelphia and vicinity are directed to report in uniform at these Headquarters on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 M. All officers drawing forage for private horses will report mounted.

By command of Major-General MEADE.
S. F. BARSTOW,
It A. D. C. and Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

☞ COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, August 25th, 1866.—Officers of the Navy on the books of this Yard are requested to meet in Parlor "A," Continental Hotel, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 5 P. M., in undress uniform white pants and side arms, to pay their respects to His Excellency the President of the United States, and the Hon Secretary of the Navy.

THOMAS O SELFRIDGE
8 27 2t Commandant.

☞ HEADQUARTERS INFANTRY CORPS NATIONAL GUARD.
The Corps will assemble fully equipped for parade, TO MORROW, at 12 o'clock M, to join in escort to the President of the United States.
1t* By order of P LYLE, Commanding.

☞ OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No 147 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past six months, payable on and after September 1, 1866, to such stockholders as stand this day on the books of the Company, or their legal representatives.

Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed until September 1, 1866.

The Board also, by resolution, decided to give the stockholders the benefit of the stock of the New England Anti-Incrustation Company, obtained in part payment for the right sold to said Company; deeming it prudent to retain in the treasury the interest in the New England Anti-Incrustation Company. Further,

Resolved, That a Stock Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. be declared, payable on and after September 1, 1866.

8 27 6t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Monthly Meeting TO-NIGHT (Monday), in the HALL, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, at 8 o'clock. An Essay will be read by Rev. HUGH ELDER, of Scotland, on "Social Living." Question for discussion, "What is the best method of conduct in a Sabbath-school class?" All are invited. 1t*

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,462 12 4 3, 12,464 12,465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1497, 99, 1181; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch st. Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 im3u CASPER HEFT.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
AUGUST 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

8 22 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.

8 25 13t A. B. ALMAN, Secretary.

☞ CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, FIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERsigned, citizens of Philadelphia, recommend for the position of RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., President of the late Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. The eminent services rendered by this gentleman during the recent causeless Rebellion entitle him to the respectful consideration of every patriot c resident of our city.

Field & Keehmle.	J. H. Catherwood.
Chas. H. Cushman.	Boggs & Kirk.
Boyd & Hough.	F. A. Hoyt.
H. Geiger & Co.,	Henry B. Ashmead.
G. W. Besmerdore & Bro.	James M. Arrison.
James Graham & Co.,	Daniel Steinmetz.
Reiff, Howell & Harvey.	James H. Orne.
James W. Paxson & Co.,	E. C. Markley.
E. C. Newhall.	M. J. Troll.
Thos. P. Stotesbury.	Samuel B. Thomas.
L. C. Madeira.	James T. Furness.
Henry K. Kelly.	Wm. S. Grant.
Henry R. Dillard.	T. Russell Dawson.
John T. Bailey & Co.,	T. W. Brazewood.
Banting & McDonnell.	Geo. R. Birch.
Geo. C. Paxson & Co.,	F. S. Hall.
Newhall, Bones & Co.,	Wm. Struthers.
N. Longmire.	Chas Cabot.
A. B. Warden.	John C Rockhill.
James G. Hardie.	John B. Kenney.
Chas W. Morgan.	John Hazeltine.
Wm Taggert.	S. McHenry.
John Kilgore.	John Kile's.
David Cramer.	William M Farr.
David McBoo.	Alderman F. S Fitch.
Samuel F. Prince.	George F. Lisle.
A. B. Morgan.	J. S. Everton.
Samuel Bispham & Sons	George Edwards.
Conover, Dorr & Co.,	Charles Freymuth.
Charles B. Trutt.	Montgomery Wear.
Thomas L. Gillespie.	Edward J. Heraty.
William Gillespie, Jr.,	William H. Yeaton & Co
Edward H. Ogden.	C. F. Knight & Bros.,
James M. Conrad.	Thomas Smith.
William Mason.	Daniel Smith, Jr.
William S. Smith.	E. G. Knight.
William Harper.	Allen & Needles.
Henry D. Sherrerd.	Thomas Birch & Son.
Isaac J. Phillips.	William Glading.
Charles W. Wharton.	Nicholas Wardell.
Thomas J. Megear.	D. Thompson.
Robert H. Small.	P. H. Modara.
S. F. Seymaker.	E. J. Lohman.
James Alderdice.	E. W. Young.
Jacob Fries.	H. C. Harris.
Charles E. Thompson.	Washington L. Hall.
Thomas Lloyd.	Sulzencer & Pascal.
Ald. Samuel Johnson.	M. F. Spillisay.
John M. Dudoy.	George W. Bartholomew.
M. Wilson, Jr.	Eng't Minteer.
Late R. Q. M 55th Pa.	

And thousands of others. 8 25 4t.

☞ NATIONAL UNION CONVENTIONS.

ELECTION FOR DELEGATES.

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
August 21, 1866.

The NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUBS OF THE SEVERAL WARDS in the city of Philadelphia, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, August 28 between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and hold an election for Delegates, as follows:—

Each club will elect THREE DELEGATES TO A CITY CONVENTION to nominate CITY and COUNTY OFFICERS, including candidates for JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TWO DELEGATES TO A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, TWO DELEGATES TO A REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION, and TWO DELEGATES TO A SENATORIAL CONVENTION for the FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In the Wards which are embraced in a Surveyor's District in which a candidate is to be elected the Clubs of said Wards will elect TWO DELEGATES TO A SURVEYORS' CONVENTION; and in cases where only a part of a Ward is embraced in a Congressional or Representative District, there will be chosen ONE DELEGATE to represent the fraction of the Ward included in said District.

The Delegates to the City Convention herein provided for will meet on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, at 12 o'clock, at such places as may be provided by this committee, and of which due notice will be given.

J. R. FLANIGEN, Chairman.
S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. 8 22 5t

☞ THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS
National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

☞ EIGHTH WARD.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the EIGHTH WARD will assemble in their respective Precincts on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th instant, between six and eight o'clock to elect delegates to represent them in the Congressional, Senatorial, Legislative, Judicial, City, and Ward Conventions. The following gentlemen having been elected officers, will please attend:—

FIRST PRECINCT.
Judge—ROBERT MCKINLEY.
Inspectors—WILLIAM H. BEAL, M. D., M. N. PHILLIPS.
Vote—No. 819 SANSOM Street.

SECOND PRECINCT.
Judge—Colonel CHARLES S. SMITH.
Inspectors—LUKE NIELD, A. H. MCCONNELL.
Vote—Corner TWELFTH and LOCUST streets.

THIRD PRECINCT.
Judge—JOHN MCCLENACHAN.
Inspectors—GEORGE ECKERT, JAMES ADAMS.
Vote—No. 241 South BROAD Street.

FOURTH PRECINCT.
Judge—JOHN W. MCGARVEY.
Inspectors—A. B WALTERS, JOSEPH FISHER.
Vote—S. W. corner THIRTEENTH and SANSOM Streets.

FIFTH PRECINCT.
Judge—DAVID HARRIS.
Inspectors—RICHARD ELLIS, A. P. COLESBERRY.
Vote—TWENTY-FIRST and LOCUST Streets.

SIXTH PRECINCT.
Judge—W. KING.
Inspectors—GILES RIVEL, GEORGE WHITE.
Vote—TWENTIETH and SANSOM Streets.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.
Judge—JOHN NICOLLS.
Inspectors—S. BELL, G. W. JONES.
Vote—SEVENTEENTH Street above Spruce.

All in favor of sustaining Congress against the usurpation policy of the President are invited to co-operate. ALEXANDER J. HARPER, President.
EDWARD M. VINTON, } Secretaries.
M. N. PHILLIPS, } 8 27 2t

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, ATTENTION!—A Meeting of the Club for reorganization will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the new Headquarters, FORNEY'S PRESS BUILDING, second floor.

A full attendance of members is earnestly requested. All desirous of joining the Club are invited to be present.

By order of the President
WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary.

N. B.—It is expected that members having torches in their possession will return them to the hall. 8 23 them 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR CORONER,
1866,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention. (8 20 8t

☞ FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
F. T. WALTON,
THIRTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the Union Republican Convention. (8 16 11t

☞ FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 13 10t*

☞ FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No 134 S. THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of the President
8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1866.

A penalty of ONE PER CENT will be charged on all City Taxes, if not paid on or before September 1.
(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
8 25 3tsp Receiver of Taxes.

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1866.

NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards, in number, of United States Loan, due September 1, 1866, are requested to present them at this Office for examination and count, at any time previous to that date.

N. B. BROWNE,
8 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT A discount from regular prices:—

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. Carpenter, Artist	$1 75
BATTLE PIECES. By Herman Melville	1 50
THE HOUSE BY THE CHURCH YARD. By Le Fanu	1 50
THE GODDESS SIN. Splendidly Illustrated	80
THE SECOND MRS. TILLOTSON. By Fitzgerald	60

FERROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, best assortment in the city.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, over 2000 kinds, plain and colored.

Polished Walnut, Rustic, Gilt, and Rosewood FRAMES, all sizes on hand, or made to order.

G. W PITCHER,
8 27 4t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,
for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.
PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION

given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the

GERMAN COTILLION

together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES

will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.

CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to

DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 58 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 742 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

OWING TO
Alterations in the store, my stock of
PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.,
Will be sold at UNPRECEDENTEDLY low prices.
J. A. GETZE,
8 27 6t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND ACTION SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, made by one of the best makers three months ago; elegantly carved, overstrung bass, four round corners, etc.
Will be sold at a
GREAT SACRIFICE,
as the owner is leaving the city, at
8 21 8t* No. 704 LOCUST Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at
MASON & CO'S,
8 17 No. 307 Chesnut street.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
8 24 6trp*
No. 12 North THIRD St.

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 6f 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known.
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION O FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
148 Philadelphia

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.
NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEW COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS are in receipt of a very large and elegant assortment of new Engravings, etc., the most important of which are:—

"Conquered but not Subdued"	Faed
"Erin, Farewell"	Do.
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"An Event in the Forest"	Landseer
"The Lost Sheep"	Do.
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"Claudio and Isabella"	Holman Hunt
"Battle of Gaines' Mills"	Count de Paris
"The Egg Gatherers"	Hook
"The Emigrant's Letter"	Do.
"England, Farewell"	Brooks
"Before the Battle"	Protais
"After the Battle"	Do.
"The Convalescent"	Carand
"Pisidia"	Chromo-Lithograph
"Locarno"	Do.
"Tell's Chapel"	Do.
"Castle of Chillon"	Do.
"Lake Maggiore"	Do.
"Reeks of McGillicuddy"	Do.
"Muckross Abbey"	Do.
"Wooden Walls of England"	Do.
"A Day in the Forest"	Do.
"Mount Pilatus"	Do.

A very large selection of new and standard Colored Engravings.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
8 25 6t4p No. 816 Chesnut Street.

$6,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$500,000 SOLD.

The North Missouri Railroad Company has Authorized us to Sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons Payable on the First Days of January and July of Each Year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending William Milnor Botts, and others to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

Referring to our advertisement of July, having sold the first half million of these desirable Bonds, we have this day advanced the price to EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, at which price they stand unrivalled as the cheapest first-class security in the market.

ANY FURTHER INQUIRIES WILL BE ANSWERED AT OUR OFFICE.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
8 24 6trp] No. 114 South THIRD St.

LEHIGH NAVIGATION
MORTGAGE LOAN,
For Sale in Amounts to Suit.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
DREXEL & CO.,
8 24 12t4p] No. 34 South THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES!
LOOKING GLASSES!
LOOKING GLASSES
Of all Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices, always on hand, or made to order to fill any space.
LOOKING CLASSES.
LOOKING CLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.—Philadelphia has long since gained a wide-spread and enviable reputation for the superiority of its educational institutions, which reputation it has not forfeited by a lack of continual effort, not only to extend and beautify its school buildings, but to procure the most experienced and accomplished instructors. The schools of this city are a monument to the good taste of Philadelphians and their energetic perseverance in the cause of education. In consideration of these facts, it has long been customary for people in neighboring States and cities, and even from remote sections of the country, to come and enjoy its educational advantages; and it is an ordinary circumstance to find in every portion of the Union innumerable people who have drank with satisfactory results from our "Pierian spring." This, though a flattering consideration, is one which to retain it is necessary that the citizens of Philadelphia should extend to the principals and instructors of our city academies and schools their most energetic influence. The seminaries for young ladies are especially fine, and their course of instruction comprises utility and grace in the intellectual development of the pupils. It is now vacation in all the city schools, and active preparations are being made to commence the new school year with auspices unparalleled in our school annals. The most, if not all, the schools in the city reopen the first of September.

The following are some of the finest schools in the city, and offer advantages of the most superior character:—

Crittenden's Commercial College, No. 637 Chesnut street.

Union Business College, No. 531 N. Eighth street.

Quaker City Business College, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

The Spring Garden Academy, Eighth and Buttonwood streets.

The Misses Rogers' Young Ladies' Boarding School, No. 550 S. Fifteenth street.

M. A. Fisher's Young Ladies' and Children's Boarding and Select Day School.

Misses Wolbert & Hall, at No. 419 Coates street.

Broad Street Academy, No. 337 S. Broad street.

Miss E. P. Brown, Young Ladies' Academy, No. 1003 Spring Garden street.

Courtland Saunders' Institute.

Miss Anna E. Langton's, No. 142 N. Tenth.

Miss Eliza W. Smith's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1324 Spruce street.

Miss Newlin's School for Young Ladies, No. 1324 Spruce street.

Miss V. P. Brown, No. 1907 Pine street.

Mrs. West and Miss Driver's School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 Spruce street.

Young Ladies' Classical Institute, No. 1340 N. Thirteenth street.

Woodland Seminary, Nos. 9 and 10 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia.

Chegary Institute for Young Ladies, Nos. 1527 and 1529 Spruce street.

The Misses Johnston's English Boarding and Day School, Arch and Thirteenth streets.

Classical Institute, Dean street, below Locust.

English and Classical Academy, Thirty-eighth and Market streets.

Rev. Alcert Henry Barnes, Classical and English School, No. 922 Chesnut street.

Arch Street Institute for Young Ladies, No. 1345 Arch street.

Fairmount Female College, Green street, west of Twenty-seventh.

The Misses Higgs' Academy, No. 630 North Twelfth street.

Miss Mary E. Thropp's, No. 1841 Chesnut street.

Chesnut Street Female Seminary, No. 1615 Chesnut street.

The "Philadelphia School of Design for Women," Filbert street and West Penn square.

The preparatory department of St. Joseph's College, Willing's alley.

There are a number of other fine educational institutions in the city, among which is the famous old Broad street High School, but want of space precludes the possibility of publishing them.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—This institution is designed to furnish a thorough English and classical education, embracing mental, moral, religious, and physical culture—for the last of which the most approved modern system will be applied.

The reputation of the proprietor, Mr. Philip A. Cregar, as a teacher for the last thirty years in this his native city, and his position as Principal of the Girls' High and Normal School of Philadelphia, for seven years of its greatest prosperity, will be a sufficient introduction to the confidence and patronage of his fellow-citizens.

It is the design of the Principal that this institution shall not be surpassed in *thoroughness* of *instruction* and *propriety* of *discipline*, and for the accomplishment of this end the course of instruction will be adapted to the peculiar ability and advancement of each pupil, unless special studies shall be selected by the parent or guardian.

Instruction in the Modern Languages, Music, Painting, and Drawing will be given by thoroughly qualified teachers.

The Boarding Department will be conducted as far as possible upon the principles of the celebrated Moravian Boarding Schools of Bethlehem and Litiz, Pa., and strict care and attention will be given to cultivate in each pupil the manners of a refined lady, as well as the amenities of the domestic circle.

The scholastic year comprises two sessions of five months each, commencing on the first Monday in September and February respectively, the first term commencing on Monday, September 10th, 1866.

Among the references we notice the names of some of our most prominent citizens, such as Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Alexander Henry; Henry C. Hickok, Esq., late State Superintendent of the Public Schools of Pennsylvania; Benj. M. Dusenberry, Esq., formerly President of Board of Controllers of Public Schools of Philadelphia; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rev. F. Wolle, Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa.; Prof. E. D. Saunders, West Philadelphia Institute; Benjamin Orne, Esq.

NEW JERSEY "SPRINGING TO THE CALL."—Governor Marcus L. Ward has issued a very stirring circular in respect to the Southern Loyal Convention. He has named some of the most distinguished men in the State to convey to the members of the Convention their sympathy in their past suffering, and confidence in their patriotism, and to assure them of aid and support in their loyal purpose of securing Governments republican in form and spirit throughout the entire South.

They will also assure that body that, while the people of New Jersey desire an early adjustment of all causes of difference, "they are firm in the conviction that treason should be made odious, and that the work of reconstructing States, or the Union, cannot be safely left to traitors and their sympathizers."

Among the names we notice some of the most prominent, socially and politically, in the State. We only just take the following, at random, from a long list:—Charles S. Olden, Frederick F. Frelinghuysen, Major-General R. McAllister, Alexander G. Cattell, John T. Nixon, E. R. Bullock, Brigadier-General R. Ramsey, Charles K. Landis, John C. Ten Eyck, George T. Cobb, etc.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE WIGWAM.—A large audience assembled at the National Union Wigwam, on Girard avenue, yesterday morning, to listen to a discourse from Rev. C. W. Denison, formerly a resident of this city, and now of London. The topic of the reverend gentleman was "Confidence in God as the only sure ground of national hope." His argument was based on the purposes, promises, and providential dealings of the Deity with regard to the affairs of nations. He was listened to with deep interest to the close. The services were introduced by singing, led by the Union Choir, of the patriotic air, "Our Country, 'tis of Thee," and closed with the doxology, to the tune of Old Hundred, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." It was throughout an impressive occasion.

MEETING AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—A meeting of the principal merchants and capitalists of the city was held at the Merchants' Exchange. The meeting was called to order at noon, and Mr. Charles Cambios appointed Chairman. Mr. L. P. Ashmead was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Cambios made a few remarks explaining the objects of the meeting.

Theodore R. Cuyler than made a few remarks, and introduced the following resolutions:—

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled without distinction of political parties, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be proper and becoming to express a profound respect for the office and the person of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and his contemplated visit to this city,

1. The citizens of Philadelphia cordially greet his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, welcome him to the city, and tender to him the hospitalities of its citizens.

2. That they tender to him their hearty congratulations upon the termination of hostilities and the restoration of peace, and express their earnest hope for the speedy adoption of such measures as may be wisely adapted to end all internal strife and all contention, and render us once again, as of old, one people throughout all the States, one mind and one heart, and in an affectionate and enduring devotion to the Union.

3. That the merchants and mechanics, and the professional men, and citizens generally, will assemble at the depot at the arrival of the President for the purpose of escorting him to the quarters provided for him.

4. That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair, to which committee shall be added the officers of the meeting, with full powers to adopt and carry into effect such measures as may secure to the President of the United States such reception as becomes the dignity of the city of Philadelphia, and the profound respect which we owe the high office which he occupies, and that the said committee be instructed to co-operate with kindred committees.

The following is the Committee of Arrangements for the Reception of the President, on his arrival at the depot:—Col. James Page, L. P. Ashmead and Henry Simons, with authority to add to their number. All citizens, irrespective of party politics, are requested to confer with the Committee at the office, No. 272 S. Fourth street.

Colonel Scott sent a despatch that he could not appear in time in this city, and suggested the name of Mr. S. J. Megargee to supply his place.

The following despatch was telegraphed to Mr. A. J. Drexel:—

"To the Committee of Arrangements:—Your despatch to F. M. Gendall received. President and associates leave here Tuesday morning by regular train. Hospitalities gratefully accepted."

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and after the announcement of the Committee of Arrangements, the meeting adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for President Johnson, given with enthusiastic effect.

Colonel Peter Fritz and Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker, have issued circulars calling on the Government employes at the Navy Yard, Arsenal, and other places, and also on the manufacturers, mechanics, and workingmen in general, and citizens, to assemble at the Baltimore depot, to-morrow, about 1 P. M., to take part in the President's reception.

At an informal meeting of the merchants of Philadelphia, in the Corn Exchange building, Mr. Catherwood, a member of the Common Council, offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The Honorable the Secretary of War of the United States of America has communicated in official form to Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Department of the East, that his Excellency Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, will, in the course of an intended visit to the city of Chicago, pass through the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday (to-morrow), August 28;

And whereas, A call has been issued over the signatures of the leading bankers, shipping merchants, and citizens for a public meeting to be held at noon this day in the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange;

And whereas, The Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia, ever desirous of renewing their confidence in the Government of the United States, and anxious to embrace the present opportunity of doing so through the Chief Magistrate of the Union, do resolve, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to confer with a corresponding committee of the meeting to be held this day at noon, in order to co-operate with them to make the necessary preparations for the proper reception of the President.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Lafayette Baker moved their adoption, which was seconded by Mr. James L. Bulay.

Mr. Catherwood submitted the resolution to a vote, when it was negatived by a very large majority, upon which a scene of great excitement and confusion followed.

ROBBERY.—A woman who had been employed by Lieutenant Willcraft, and has been lately discharged, went out to Frankford on Saturday to obtain a new situation. When near Frankford she inquired of a couple of young fellows, John Lenning and P. S. Hodson, who were standing at the corner of Adams street and the railroad crossing, if they could direct her to a place. They sent her out to a house on Powder Mill lane, which is a very lonely place, in order to get her away from the notice of any persons by, and went along with her, as they said, to help her get the situation. While she was waiting outside the house on Powder Mill lane, one of them asked her what time it was. She pulled out a gold watch and showed them the time, when Lenning made a grab at it, and, securing the watch, ran off, and Hodson followed after him. The woman followed and made an alarm. Lenning was arrested yesterday, and Hodson in the evening. They had a hearing before Alderman Holme this morning, who held them in $600 to answer.

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST AT THE PARK.—A novelty is not a novelty very long in this fast country. The case is somewhat modified, however, in Philadelphia. The great services and romantic career of the great Arctic explorer, Dr. E. K. Kane, should render his memory green in the hearts of all our citizens, and anything connected with his career should be of interest. We learn that the life-boat which he used while out on his expedition has been presented to the city, and now lies at the Park on exhibition. There are many and pleasing associations connected with this relic, as will be remembered by those who have read Dr. Kane's great work.

ONE OF THE VAGARIES OF LAW.—Eliza Furman was arrested yesterday, at Sixth and Market streets, charged by her husband with bigamy. Mrs. Furman says her husband got a warrant out against her on the charge stated, about the first of last month. Mr. Furman is very sweet on the ladies, and Mrs. F., being of a jealous turn of mind, sometimes manages to catch her truant swain in the company of sirens, and when she ventured to expostulate, her lord quietly calls a policeman, and getting out his warrant, has her placed in custody. The story was a pretty good one, but Alderman Godbou held her for a further hearing, to inquire into the matter.

ROWDY CHARACTERS.—Charlotte Newton, Margaret Platt, Mary J. Holden, John McBride, and Joseph Smith were all arrested last night in Roxborough for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They had swallowed oceans of bad spirits, and were in a particularly "high" condition, and extremely annoying to the neighborhood, singing ribald songs, swearing, and yelling in a manner that would have disgraced a mixed assemblage of Camanches. They were all young, ranging from 17 to 24 years old. This morning they did not feel so "funny" when, after a formal introduction to Alderman Ward, they were each fined for drunkenness, and held in $300 to keep the peace.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning a shaft in the car factory of Bolton & Co. broke, and a workman who happened to be standing near by was struck by a piece of the shaft, and fatally injured. He was removed at once to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

CHANGES IN THE WEATHER.—It is very seldom, indeed, that we have such sudden and radical changes in the weather as we have suffered during the last week or two. Some of our days and nights have more resembled November than August. During Friday we had a cold rain, and outside the city there was a slight fall of hail. The changes come so suddenly that they generally find us unprepared to meet them, and the consequence is colds of all kinds become very fashionable. The month of September is generally a very warm one, and we should all prepare to meet its discomforts, and to provide energetic sanitary measures to prevent the spread of the cholera.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—A man by the name of John Cusack got himself into difficulty last evening out at Nicetown lane. As he was walking along a dog passed and made a snap at him, and then ran up an alley. Cusack followed the dog and killed it. The lady of the house came out and expostulated with Cusack, when he insulted the lady. He then went off, and soon returned with a hatchet in his hands, and threatened to kill the lady. She sent off for Officer Hause, who succeeded in arresting him, but not before he was compelled to draw his revolver to make Cusack submit. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Fields, who held him to answer.

A BELLIGERENT QUARTETTE.—Daniel and William Hickey and George and Henry Fox were arrested on the charge of misdemeanor. They went into a lager-beer saloon, on Cumberland street, above Frankford road, yesterday afternoon between the hours of two and three o'clock, and, after imbibing sundry pints of lager, got into a difficulty. They fought and smashed things generally, and not contented with smashing the glassware and furniture, they "smashed" the proprietor and his wife. They were arrested, and held by Alderman Clouds in $500 bail each to answer.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—John Murphy is one of these irrepressible spirits who require to let off a quantity of their superabundant steam at periodical periods. Not being of a religious turn of mind, John selects Sunday for the time, and Germantown for the locality in which to get on his "sprees." The inhabitants of that aristocratic part of our city getting tired of his antics, had him arrested while he was making Main street melodious yesterday afternoon. This morning he was sent below for thirty days by Alderman Thomas, to cogitate on the uncertainties of life.

A BRUTAL FATHER.—James Kelso was arrested in Vine street, near Twenty-fourth, yesterday, for beating his wife and family. They were being used most brutally, and aroused the whole neighborhood by their cries for help. Officer Jeandelle, who happened to be near by, rushed in to protect the family and quell the disturbance, when Kelso picked up an axe and struck a murderous blow at the officer. He then ran out and got his sergeant to go back with him to Kelso's house, where they arrested the brutal wretch. Kelso was held in $600 by Alderman Hutchinson to answer.

A FEROCIOUS DARKEY.—Peter James is a colored man of a very excitable temperament. He resides in the neighborhood of Eighth and Pine streets, and yesterday, while he was engaged in an altercation with an acquaintance, he got very wrathy, and, seizing a razor, made an attempt to shave off the man's leg. He was arrested, however, before he had succeeded in amputating his opponent's leg, and this morning he was held in $500 bail by Alderman Swift to answer.

LARCENY.—Eliza Rassin, while under the influence of the Evil One, and owing to an exaggerated spirit of covetousness, helped herself to about $70 from a house in the neighborhood of Seventeenth and Montrose streets. She did not, however, get any benefit from her ill-gotten plunder, but was arrested and sent below soon after. She was committed by Alderman Lutz in default of $500 bail.

A DETERMINED SELF-MURDERER.—This morning a man by the name of John Milton, aged forty years, shook off his mortal coil by first cutting his throat and then jumping overboard, at York street, below Richmond. He was more fortunate in achieving his purpose than the Frenchman who tried half-a-dozen methods, and one counteracted the other.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—We invite especial attention to the Club's advertisement for a meeting to-night in Forney's *Press* Building. The Invincibles propose to organize for the campaign, and wish to see the members of 1860 and 1864 present in full force.

CHOLERA.—Since our report of last Saturday there have been thirty-one cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health. Of these nine cases were fatal. As we anticipated, the sudden change in the weather had a bad effect on this disease.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white man was found drowned at Willow street wharf this morning. The Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest on the body.

HOW THEY DO IT IN HAWAII.—

In Hawaii it did betide,
Lately, that the king's sister died.
So then, the legislature met
To properly express regret;
And one said, in persuasion,
"I move the State be now required
To have us in nice black attired,
For this solemn occasion.
Were we Yankees, we'd vote ourselves
The finest suits from Bennett's shelves."

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

A CONSCIENTIOUS APOTHECARY will only sell such preparations as he knows to be valuable. The fact that every reputable druggist in the country keeps a constant supply of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, is ample proof that its efficacy has been thoroughly tested. It is no nostrum, made up of nobody knows what, but a pure extract of the Calisaya Bark, the most approved tonic in the Materia Medica. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The agent of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics has received a very important addition to his list of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in the shape of Specific No. 34, which cures diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat. These specifics have obtained a wide celebrity among medical practitioners, and are very largely used by them, being prompt, efficient, reliable, and convenient. An extended advertisement in another column gives a list of the different specifics, the diseases which they remedy, and the prices. The cases for family use are especially worthy of attention, and also the new department of veterinary specifics. The headquarters of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co. is at No. 562 Broadway, New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

COMMUNICATION.—The following, from the "Public Ledger" this morning, meets with the approval of the public:—

"The 'Sunday Times' of yesterday editorially remarks:—'It affords us great pleasure to refer our readers to a communication in another part of to-day's "Times," in reference to Mr. Richard Peltz candidate for Receiver of Taxes. We have personally known Mr. Peltz for many years, and have no hesitation in saying that a more patriotic or worthy name will not be placed before the Convention. He has a thorough knowledge of the duties of the office, from his long connection with it, besides being affable and gentlemanly in all his transactions. While we do not wish to dictate or even meddle in political affairs, we cannot refrain speaking of one so every way worthy as Richard Peltz."

A TERRIBLE COLLAPSE has taken place in the financial affairs of Europe. Whether this could have been prevented or can be remedied by the wisest measures is doubtful; but the fearful collapse which makes the critical stages of the Cholera, can be certainly prevented by the use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into
FIVE-TWENTIES,
Apply to
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

TEN-FORTY COUPONS due September 1,
Bought by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE for those who draw their weary and disordered bodies into our company when a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would cleanse their musky blood, and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves

---

THE MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM EVER KNOWN.—Mr. Jo epa States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

"THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON."—The Clothes of the Season are always to be had at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental—at the lowest rates.

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MARRIED.

BUSH—TAYLOR.—On June 7, 1866, by Rev. W. W. Taylor, Mr. DANIEL S. BUSH to Miss EMMA L. TAYLOR.

HOLLOWAY—SCATTERGOOD.—At Greenwood, on the 22d instant, WILLIAM C. HOLLOWAY, of Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio, to REBECCA, daughter of Samuel and Mary C. Scattergood, of Sereno, Columbia county, Pa.

SMITH—RAY.—At the Presbyterian Parsonage, in Bempe, on the 13th instant, by Rev. D. B. Bothkin, Mr. WILLIAM J. SMITH to Miss ANNIE E. RAY, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARROWS.—On the evening of the 24th instant, MARY E., only daughter of David and Annie Barrows, aged 13 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Nicetown, No. 3886 Germantown avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, August 28, at 2 o'clock.

BYRNE.—On the 26th instant after a lingering and patient sickness, Rev. JOHN JOSEPH BYRNE, one of the assistants at the Cathedral, Logan Square, aged 23 years and 7 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Cathedral, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. The reverend clergy and his other friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DANBY.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. ANN DANBY, relict of the late John Danby, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 909 Shipley street, Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

FISHER.—On the 25th instant, AMANDA F. FISHER, wife of Leonard Fisher, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 115 Market street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

HULL.—On the 26th instant, HELEN GEARY, infant daughter of P. B. and Pauline Hull, aged 13 months and 13 days.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1826 N. Front street, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

McKEEN.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. MARTHA McKEEN, wife of Henry McKeen.

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STEPHENS.—At Kent, Ohio, on the 26th instant, WILLIAM M. STEPHENS, of this city, in the 56th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

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FOURTH EDITION

EMPIRE OF CHINA.

PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE SHIP "STARLIGHT."

One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN KANTUH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The British ship *Fairlight*, Captain Bush, from Hong Kong bound to San Francisco, was wrecked near Island Pochung-huan on June 12th. One hundred and forty-three Chinese passengers and one European were drowned. The ship broke up six hours after striking, and nothing was saved. The Government had chartered a steamer to send after the wrecked crew.

[The loss of this ship was reported from London by Atlantic Cable, several weeks since, but no particulars were given.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Hong-Kong papers of July 3 say that the English commercial panic was felt there injuri

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Right of Removal.

From the Tribune.

We have asked no sympathy for the Republicans whom Andrew Johnson is thrusting out of office. They came in with their party and will not whine in being required to go out with it. If Wilkes Booth had made himself President by the murder of Lincoln, they would not have expected to hold on; and why should they as it is? "The King is dead; live the King!" Let those who think it hard to get a living just as the great mass do who never had nor never will have an office, cry over their removal if they want to; they will find very few to keep them company.

Yet it is nevertheless true that the removal of faithful officers whose terms are unexpired, simply because they cannot see through the President's spectacles, is at best a flagrant abuse of power, which finds no warrant in the Federal Constitution. The men who made that charter never meant to confer any such dangerous and despotic authority. The people who ratified it did not suppose they were giving the President power to dismiss capable and faithful officers at will. The New York *Times* virtually admits this when it says:—

"As to the right of the President to remove office-holders who have made themselves obnoxious to the Administration, we apprehend that the denials of the radical press amount to nothing. If the Constitution and the legislation of the country failed to confer the power explicitly, the usage of the Government would be authority enough. What every President has done since parliamentship reared its head, President Johnson may do without an excess of power. But the established construction of the Constitution, and the terms of Congressional statutes, establish the right of the President beyond cavil or controversy. 'The power of removal does exist in the President,' said Mr. Webster, when discussing the removal of Duane by General Jackson. And yesterday's *World* reproduces the opinion of Chancellor Kent, when appealed to on the subject. 'It is too late,' are the words of the Chancellor, as quoted by our contemporary, 'to call the President's power in question after a declaratory act of Congress and the acquiescence of half a century.'"

—The Democratic party of this country has ever professed to exact and uphold a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. Says Mr. Jefferson in the famous Kentucky "Resolutions of '98," "In questions of power, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the cnains of the Constitution."

No line of that Constitution has ever been cited as investing the President with authority to remove office-holders "who have made themselves obnoxious to the Administration." This is at best an inferential, constructive, derivative power, resting on the usage of the Government, and modern usage at that. Neither Washington, nor either Adams, nor Jefferson, nor Madison, claimed or exercised any such power. When an office-holder's term expired, they may have felt at liberty to nominate another to replace him: they may have felt at liberty to remove one who proved incapable or corrupt; but the right of the President to remove any and every office-holder on no other ground than that he was "obnoxious to the Administration," is one of the comparative novelties which are not improvements. Hence, the Confederates, in framing their Constitution, took care to preclude it.

But Johnson *will* remove the office-holders who are faithful to their principles and convictions rather than subservient to his "policy." The courts may pronounce this unwarranted; but meantime it will be done. Heads are falling by hundreds daily; let them fall! The quicker and cleaner he makes his sweep, the better for the radical cause. Each kicked-out office-holder is worth to the good cause any two that are kept in. Let the headsman sharpen his axe, then, and lay about him to his heart's content! "For the devil hath come among you having great wrath," says the Apocalypse, "because he knoweth his time is short."

The Soldiers and a Policy of Reconciliation.

From the Times.

One of the blunders which the radical party has made is that of supposing that the soldiers, who fought to preserve and defend the Union, are now opposed to a policy which has the integrity of the Union for its basis. They assume that the men who, year after year, perilled their lives for their country, did so, not from a resolve that their country should not be divided, but from an inborn hostility towards the South. There never was a greater mistake. The men of the loyal States sprang to arms with alacrity, and were indignant that any section should presume to undo the work of building up a great nation, but personal hatred had no share in their inspiration. The whole course of the war, the manner in which foes met foes when the temporary lulls between active military operations took place, the generosity which as a rule actuated the real fighting men on both sides towards each other, showed that there was mutual respect from which would spring an ultimate sincere reconciliation. The soldiers were ever eager to have it known that though they intended to conquer a peace, the peace when attained to should be a real and true peace. No—the army is not radical. Certain journals—one in particular—say it is. Perhaps they think so. They seek for information, or have information thrust upon them, from military demagogues few in number but bitter in spirit. But if they made inquiry among the great masses of the bravest and best of our citizen soldiery, or if they acknowledged the true result of that inquiry, we should hear from them a very different story. The army is loyal. To be loyal is, in the true sense of the term, to be loyal to the whole nation and its Constitution. And no impartial reader of the radical press can fail to conclude that that press seeks by its malevolent utterances to conceal the chagrin which they dare not express, but no less deeply feel. We have received, and continue to receive, assurances that the spirit in which the call for the Soldiers' Convention is penned is all but universal among patriotic military men. It will be seen that those who have endeavored to first misrepresent and then vilify the brave sons of the Union, have only stultified their own political reputation, and cast suspicion upon their own character for honor and patriotism.

The Pope and His Manifest Destiny.

From the Herald.

It is understood that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly relieve the Holy Father of Rome of his temporal power, turn over the so-called Papal States to the King of Italy, with Rome for his capital, and with the French troops that have for so many years stood between his Holiness and his disobedient, contumacious, and rebellious subjects. In a word, the Pope as a temporal sovereign is to be set aside, his dominions are to be turned over to that prodigal son of the Church, King Victor Emanuel, and his Holiness to be exclusively limited to his spiritual functions. He will, no doubt, be generously provided for in this capacity by Napoleon, "the favorite son of the Church;" but whether in Rome, Avignon, or elsewhere, we cannot positively say. We presume, however, that during the lifetime of Pio Nono he will be retained, and in a style consistent with his spiritual dignity, in Rome, and that even after his death some concordat or compromise may be agreed upon whereby Pope and King—the spiritual and temporal sovereigns, the Holy Father and the prodigal son—may live together in peace and concord in the old imperial city.

That Napoleon has long contemplated this thing we all know; that the time is at hand for carrying out his great design we cannot doubt; that he will get some territorial compensation from the prodigal son in exchange for Rome and the States of the Church is morally certain, and that herein lies the wholesecret of his good care these many years of the Holy Father we verily believe. The day for this reconstruction of the Papacy cannot be far off, and in the meantime, in order to meet his current necessities, the faithful should not forget the Pope's loan. By thus assisting him they will, we dare say, "be laying up for themselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

The temporal power of the Pope was first established A. D. 755, under the auspices of King Pepin, who bestowed on Stephen III the exarchate of Ravenna. In the year 800, under Charlemagne, when the new Empire of the West was founded by him and when he was crowned in Rome by the Pope, King of Italy, Germany, and France, the Pope (Leo III) proclaimed the spiritual separation of the Western from the Eastern Empire, and became supreme Bishop of the Western. Thus the Pope of Rome, as a temporal and spiritual sovereign combined, has survived the vicissitudes of over a thousand years, the term to a nation analogous to the seventy years allotted as the ordinary limits of the life of man. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope, therefore, cannot be expected to last much longer, and would have perished sooner but for his spiritual power over the crowned heads around him. At one time and for a long period their imperial master, he has at length, as a temporal ruler, become a dependant upon their charity, and especially upon that of Louis Napoleon. But why should we repine? The head of the Catholic Church, in being relieved of his earthly crown, will shine in brighter effulgence in his pure and unspotted spiritual crown, and the heretic's cry of "The scarlet woman of Babylon" will be heard no more. This will be a reconstruction of Mother Church equal to the reconstruction of our Southern States, shorn of the sins of African slavery and South Carolina State rights. And so we have no tears to shed over the manifest destiny of the Pope, because we believe it will be for the good of the Church.

The Punishment of Treason.

From the World.

The wild, declamatory invective by which the radical orators and organs nurse the hostility of their party to the Union, consists of endless asservations of the hideousness of treason, and the necessity of pursuing it with vengeance. The following extract from an article in the Chicago *Tribune* exhibits the essence of what is spouted on every stump, embodied in every set of resolves, and fired off in squibs and paragraphs in every newspaper under radical control:—

The Johnsonites and their allies, thus ignoring the past shutting out of view everything that can suggest the treason of their own leaders, seek to raise new issues upon false premises. They there been no Rebellion, had there been no treason, and there been no such terrible sacrifice of life to preserve that Union, had there been no forcible disruption of every tie that bound the hearts of these men to their country, there would not only have been no question as to the representation of their States in Congress, but the States themselves would never have been unrepresented. The attempt to present the question of representation, present and hereafter, as something wholly disconnected with the Rebellion and with its consequences, is a dishonesty which cannot be made successful by any dexterity displayed in declarations of principles, in addresses to the people, by executive orations, or the displays and tomfooleries of conventions, civil or military, loyal, disloyal, or mixed.

The great fact of treason, with its sequence of four years of bloody and terrible war, culminating in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and the other great fact that it is with the people who traitorously instigated, commenced, conducted, and upheld this Rebellion from its first inception to the latest act in the bloody tragedy, that the country is now dealing—these two facts, which give character and object and force to the whole difficulty, cannot be effaced from the memory of the American people. With these two facts constantly present, the public mind acting upon the questions to be now settled, will necessarily demand that the treason of the past shall at least be punished to the extent that no one who deserted an official post to engage in it shall again be an officer of the United States, and before these people are readmitted to political privileges the Union shall be secured by ample constitutional guarantees against the recurrence of the Rebellion and against a repetition of the treason.

The Johnsonites of every variety may resort to all the clap-trap that ingenuity may devise; they may hold conventions and issue addresses, and declare principles; their leader may make pilgrimages to the tombs of those who when living he persecuted unto death, and on his route may scatter offices and public honors, after the manner in which other sovereigns scatter largesses to the poor; he may weep at absurd farces and laugh at massacres committed by his followers; but they cannot make the people forget treason, nor take traitors to their bosom without first disarming them. They cannot induce the people to forget that treason is an odious crime, that its victims sleep in death upon every battle field, and that there is scarcely a hearthstone which has not witnessed the tears of those made widows, orphans, or childless by treason. Let them resolve and address and declare as they may upon "sacred principles," the great principle of national preservation, the great principle that the national life shall not ever be placed in possible jeopardy by treason and traitors, will continue to override all other considerations, and will not be forgotten, and will not be abandoned until the Constitution shall upon its face declare in words of unmistakable import, treason is and ever must be made odious; treason is and ever must be remembered; traitors shall never govern the people, and there shall be no more treason, no more rebellion, because the Government of the Union and of the States shall hereafter be in the hands of the whole people, and not in the hands of the aristocratic few."

Our readers have a thousand times witnessed such inflammatory attempts to keep alive decaying hatred, and to infuse into the public mind a passionate spirit of vengeance, and they will see and hear them daily repeated during the exciting political campaign which is now opening. We propose to furnish a reply which ought to silence this everlasting harping on the unpardonable guilt of rebellion, if its authors were accessible to reason.

We must look upon treason precisely as we would on murder, theft, piracy, or other crime known to the laws. It is, indeed, a crimes whose moral guilt is generally less than its legal; but the nature of our argument does not require us to dwell on its mitigations. It is essential to remark that treason resembles other crimes in this, that it is punishable only by laws enacted previous to its commission. It is subject to no penalties which cannot be found in the statute-book. Newspapers might with as much propriety fill their columns with frenzied articles in favor of cutting out the tongue of a blasphemer, or cutting off the hand of a thief, or the offending member of a man guilty of incest, and support the appeal by declaiming against the enormity of those crimes and the necessity of disabling their perpetrators from repeating them, as to pursue a similar course in relation to treason. No matter how revolting the crime, nor how intrinsically fit the proposed punishment, all argument on the subject would be irrelevant and beside the mark, unless the advocates of its infliction could produce a statute, passed before the crime was committed, ordaining that particular penalty. No law for the punishment of treason, any more than for the punishment of other crimes, can go backward and operate retrospectively. Whatever penalties for treason can be found in acts of Congress passed before the treason was committed, must be inflicted; but no others.

In the light of this incontestable truth, we may lay out of the controversy, as irrevelant, all the profuse declamation of the radicals as to how treason *ought* to be dealt with, and narrow the ground to a simple examination of the existing laws. Congress may pass whatever constitutional laws it pleases for the punishment of *future* treason; but it has parted with its power over participants in the late Rebellion by neglecting to pass different laws from those now on the statute book before the Rebellion was at an end. In 1862 Congress did pass a law, deemed at the time of great severity, denouncing certain punishments against traitors and Rebels.

President Lincoln, it is well known, prepared a veto message after the law was submitted to him, in which he criticized it in detail. But Congress having, meanwhile, passed a joint resolution explanatory of its meaning, Mr. Lincoln, considering the joint resolution as a part of the law, signed them both, and communicated the message simply as a paper explaining his views. The joint resolution declared that the penalties were not to apply to the acts committed prior to the passage of the law, it excepted certain classes of persons from its operation, and explained that forfeiture of real estate was not to extend beyond the life of the traitor. Such persons as are liable for treason under that act can be punished in the manner it prescribes; but no other penalty or disability can be legally inflicted on participants in the late insurrection.

When the radicals declaim against treason in the style of the article we have quoted, the proper reply is, to ask them to turn to the law against treason passed by a Congress in which their party had complete control, and find therein the penalties and disabilities they now demand against the Southern people. As the law does not contain them, nor anything like them, that ends the whole question, so far as it is a question of the legal or constitutional infliction of punishment.

If any punishments are to be inflicted on the Southern people, they must be precisely the punishments described in the Treason and Confiscation acts. Even these cannot be inflicted on such participants in the Rebellion as have been pardoned by the President. The authority to pardon by proclamation is conferred on the President by the law itself; and accordingly, so far as it has been exercised, the law is annulled in respect to all subjects of the pardoning power. These comprehend the great majority of the Southern people. They are therefore subject to no further disabilities of any kind in consequence of the Rebellion. The infuriated howling for new punishments which forms the staple of the radical appeals to the country, is as insensate and law-defying as would be the wild howlings of a drunken mob for illegal vengeance on some object of its fury.

Congress might have passed a law declaring the forfeiture of representation and of other political rights, as a penalty of treason. It would be idle to demonstrate that such a law would have been unconstitutional had it been passed. Public attention should not be drawn away from the only essential point into a maze of mooted questions. Whether such and such penalties exist in the statutes is a simple question of fact, easily determined by reading them. Their demonstrated absence is a complete bar to their infliction, and ought to be regarded as closing the whole controversy. No existing law works a forfeiture of political rights; and it is too late to make new laws for punishing a past Rebellion.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
One door below Third,

8 17 1m] who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

THEIR WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

No. 808 WALNUT St., Philadelphia,

Attend promptly to all claims for Invalid Pensions and increase of Pensions; Widows' Pensions, and increase of Pensions for their children; Guardians of Minors, and the Heirs of Claimants, Bounties to Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs.

Call or write immediately as above, and all business entrusted to their care will be attended to personally at Washington. [8 14 10t

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

8 11 1m

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street,
8 2 1m) Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B. We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

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TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

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GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 16 tuths rp

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

	Three-story Brick residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1	Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1	Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8 000
1	Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5.000
1	Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and S	5 000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos $500 each	5 00
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20.000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5	Grand Melodeons, $240 each	1,200
80	American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20	do $75 each	1 500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25.000
10.000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14.000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50 000
	Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj M. H ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE, } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. A. Stephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
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Hon G. R. Latham M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street,
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ALL SUMMER.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.

5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1317 WALNUT Street.

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FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth
WM. E. SINN & CO. ..... Lessees.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
the highly successful Drama, in four acts, from CHARLES DICKENS' celebrated Novel,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
with its SPLENDID CAST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 1,
LAST SUMMER MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29,
first appearance of Miss Cameron
To conclude with the very popular Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE,
in which the entire Company appear.
In rehearsal, the Drama of the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
GRAND MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH
OF THE
WORLD-RENOWND
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear only
ONE WEEK MORE,
commencing
MONDAY, August 27,
when they will present a series of
ENTIRELY NEW FEATS,
including their chef d'œuvre, entitled
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE,
ICARIAN GAMES, LES DEUX COMIQUES.
Grand Ballet Divertissement of
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA,
and the Comic Pantomime of
PONGO
By universal desire, the grand feat of Equilibrium.
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
The extraordinary
JUGGLING ACT
by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The graceful and daring
TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE
by Senorita ROSITA.
Also a
NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
LAST BUISLAY MATINEES,
commencing at 2¼ o'clock

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW ..... Sole Lessee and Manager.
DECIDED SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY!
Complete success of the New Company!
Every Member received with Marked Favor and Applause!
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
the performance will commence with the Drama entitled
MICHAEL EARL.
Michael Earl ..... Claude Hamilton
Philip ..... P. A. Anderson
An Jew ..... E. A. Locke
Julia ..... Miss Cameron
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
MY WIFE'S GONE TO THE COUNTRY.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95 000 00
126,000	" 6 " '81	128 160 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100.000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25.000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112.812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,589 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40.000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40.000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$806,530 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $35 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	36,635 37
		$1,263 630 18

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Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27 §

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4.018.250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

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General Agent for Pennsylvania.
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $500,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, Jr., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES J. DUPON

LYNCH LAW IN NEBRASKA.

A Man Arrested for Murdering an Employe—He is Tried and Executed on the Same Day.

CHICAGO, August 24.—On the 17th inst., Casper Dircks, a German cattle thief, was hanged at Nebraska City for murdering a boy named Henry Hamilton, who was driving home some cattle which Dircks had stolen. The trial and execution of Dircks took place on the same day, and was according to the code of Judge Lynch. The murderer was arrested on the 15th at Plumb Hollow, Iowa, taken to Nebraska City, and placed in jail the following day. In less than an hour after, the news of his arrest had reached the remotest parts of the city. Crowds immediately congregated at various points, and finally concentrated at the Court House, where the prisoner was confined.

At this moment the Deputy Sheriff stated to the crowd that the father of the murdered boy had offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of Dircks, and that he was a poor man, and was not able to pay the reward. The amount was raised among the excited crowd, and handed over to the constable who had captured the prisoner. In half an hour the crowd, which had gathered in front of the Court House, elected D. J. McCann and J. Lauer, Secretaries. A jury of 12, composed of old and prominent citizens, was then appointed to try the prisoner. The crowd then adjourned to the City Park, for trial. A space was cleared in the Park, and a rope stretched around the space to prevent persons coming within the circle.

The prisoner was then brought in with two accomplices. The trial was conducted after the usual forms of law, or as nearly so as circumstances would permit, regular lawyers conducting the prosecution and defense. At the close of the argument by counsel the jury retired and soon brought in a verdict, that Casper Dircks was guilty of murder. A scaffold was immediately erected in front of the Court House, and at 6 o'clock P. M. the prisoner was brought upon the scaffold. Taking hold of the rope, he said:—"Holding as I do this rope, which is to send me into eternity, I declare I am guilty of larceny, but of murder I am not." Almost immediately after he was launched into eternity.

The prisoner, in conversation, said he was born in Germany, was 27 years of age, and had run away from home and came to this country, where he served in the regular army, under Colonel Robert E. Lee. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he raised a company in the 65th Illinois regiment, and was made First Lieutenant, and was a Lieutenant-Colonel when he was mustered out. He was a member of Andrew Johnson's body-guard in Tennessee, and accompanied him from that State to Washington. Just before his death he wrote a letter to a lady to whom he was betrothed, and made a will. He gives Miss Ellen Henderson all property belonging to him in Holstein, Germany, and $8000 in money. To his brother he gives $2400, and $1000 to the Trustees of the First M. E. Church, Nebraska City.

THE EUROPEAN WAR AND THE PETTY SOVEREIGNS.

The London *Owl* says:—"Recent events in Germany may be productive of some problems in our social system. The King of Hanover may, under certain contingencies, lose his throne. He may therefore return to this country, resume his rank as Duke of Cumberland, and descend from the heights of sovereign ruler to become a junior member of our royal family. The circumstance of the succession to the throne of Hanover by the late Duke of Cumberland has left open a question of precedence and dignity amongst those descending from a royal stock. The children of the King of Hanover are the only members of our royal family in the fourth generation from the sovereign. It is a matter of doubt what would be their title and precedence. The act of Henry VIII regulating precedence gives rank only to such of the royal family as are sons, brothers, uncles, grandsons, or nephews of the sovereign. The eldest son of a duke of the blood royal takes rank after dukes, and the younger sons after earls, by tables of precedence dating respectively 1399 and 1485. They certainly are not entitled to the qualification of Royal Highness. In fact, that appellation was never even given to the grandson of a sovereign until the marriage of the late Duke of Gloucester to the daughter of George III. Previously his qualification had been simply 'his Highness.'

"Perhaps the eldest son of the present Duke of Cumberland would be entitled to the prefix, together with the title of 'Prince;' but the title of the younger sons would be that only of 'Lord George,' or 'Lord Henry,' like the sons of any other Duke. On the death of the present Duke of Cumberland his eldest son would succeed to his dukedom, taking rank amongst Dukes only according to the date of his patent. The younger sons would remain as they were, and their children would degenerate into plain Esquires, presenting the anomaly of untitled princes who are nevertheless in the succession to the throne. The late Duke of Coburg, father to Prince Consort, never, till the marriage of his son with the Queen, assumed any style that of 'Serene Highness.' Since then the 'Royal Highness' has been twice conferred by her Majesty—once on Prince Louis of Hesse, and more recently on Prince Christian.

"While the right of her Majesty to confer such title is unquestioned, it is clear that the title confers no rank. In fact, Prince Christian, except by courtesy, will enjoy no precedence whatever in England; nor will his children have any legal status in this country except as Esquires. The same may be said of the Prince of Teck and his children, whose precedence in this country will rest solely on the ground of courtesy and hospitality. A princess of England, though she transmits a right of succession, can confer no interim advantage of precedence or degree. Amongst many conventional errors none is so great as that of styling the Princess Mary Princess Mary of Cambridge. Had her father never been created Duke of Cambridge, her Royal Highness would still have been Princess Mary of Great Britain—her real appellation."

—A fellow who had been jilted by a young woman at La Crosse, Wis., was foolish enough to bring a suit against her for the following presents:—

One gold ring	$5 00
One fancy fan	3 00
One pair white kids	3·00
One box confectionery	2 50
Total	$13 50

The young lady's counsel shrewdly turned the affair into ridicule by making up the following bill as an offset:—

To kerosene oil seven months	$3 00
To rent of parlor for sparking	10·50
To confectionery eaten by plaintiff	25
Total	$13·75

The Mayor and other prominent citizens were called by the defense to testify as to the cost of kerosene and the worth of a room for courting purposes, and the plaintiff was made to admit that he himself had eaten some of the candy included in his account. He lost his case, and was well laughed at.

—Mrs. Charles Matthews, better known here as Lizzie Weston Davenport, it is said, has become a member of the Church, and religious in the truest and best sense of the word. Her father, the late Mr. A. W. Jackson, recently left her in his will a bequest of four thousand dollars.

—Two young women in New York knocked an impudent fellow over on his door-step, and thrashed him soundly, recently.

—A young girl in Manchester, N. H., caught her foot in her hoop-skirt, fell down stairs, and was killed.

—A carrier-dove recently flew from Lewiston to Sabattus, Me., a distance of six miles, in six minutes.

—Seven thousand negroes convened in Choctaw, Alabama, to discuss the subject of emigration.

—Madame English has opened a theatre in Buffalo.

—Military men do not make very civil authorities.

—Pacini has just finished his one hundredth opera.

—Tennessee is developing silver mines.

Loss of the Ship "Libelle."—Intelligence has been received from Hong Kong of the total loss of the ship *Libelle*, while on a voyage to that port from San Francisco having on board a valuable cargo and specie to the amount of £76,000 in dollars, and a number of passengers, among whom were Madame Anna Bishop, wife of Sir Henry Bishop, the composer; Miss Phelan, Mr. M. Schrutz, and Mr. Charles Lascelles, of the English Opera Company, who, with other artists, were on a musical tour. The ship was cast away on the night of the 4th of March, on an uninhabited and dangerous reef, called Wake Island, in the China seas. The passengers remained on board during the night, the sea breaking fearfully over the wreck. They were all landed with difficulty through the breakers the following day. After an ineffectual search over the island for water for three weeks, and suffering much privation, it became imperative to take to the boats and endeavor to reach the nearest safe and inhabited island. Several days were spent in finding a suitable and safe point for departure, the breakers encircling the island, which appeared to be some twenty miles in circumference. Taking such provisions and water as were saved from the wreck, the passengers were transferred to the ship's long boat, in charge of the first mate, the captain preferring another boat, and on the 27th of March both boats sailed for the Ladrone or Mariana Islands. To attempt a voyage of fourteen hundred miles, subject to equinoctial storms, calms, and a tropical sun, with short rations, and an ocean abounding with hidden rocks and coral reefs, gave but poor hopes of arriving at a port with life. However, after encountering great dangers and enduring horrible sufferings for thirteen days and nights, the boat arrived off the town of Guam. An error in six degrees longitude had brought them off that place. The lady passengers, and, in fact, every one in the boat, were in a pitiable and forlorn condition. His Excellency Francisco M. Lara, Governor of the Mariana Islands, on being apprised of their landing, directed every help and succour to be afforded them. The poor creatures were found in their expression of thanks for his hospitable conduct. Nothing had been heard of the other boat, containing the master and the rest of the crew, up to the departure of the last mail. They parted company on the first night after their departure from the island. Unless the boat was picked up by some chance vessel, it was apprehended it must have been swamped, as heavy cross seas were met with that night. His Excellency has sent a schooner in search of the missing boat among the islands to the northward, with orders to proceed to the scene of the wreck, and recover the £75,000 specie. It had been saved from the wreck, and had for security been buried in the island on the beach.—*London Times.*

A Literary Lawsuit in Prospect.—Mr. Bead Laurence, author of "Laurence's Wheaton," meets the statement of Mr. R. H. Dana, who has affixed his name to a work with the same title with a sharp rebuff. Mr. Dana says in his preface that he had entirely ignored Mr. Laurence's labors of fifteen years, and that nothing that had been contributed by Mr. Laurence to the science of international laws was to be found in his volume. Mr. Lawrence replies, after examination:—

"It is certainly a most miraculous coincidence that Mr. Dana, unaided by my previous labors, as he asserts, should not only have been led, from his investigations, to the same authors, that his translations should have been made in the same precise words, and that in the several thousand references to be found to works in English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German, there should have been no difference between us. This is still the more extraordinary from the fact that the typographical errors in such cases in the two editions are the same. The truth is, any intelligent person will, by comparing a copy of each edition, find, with the exception of such matters which have arisen since the publication, in 1863, of the last edition of 'Lawrence's Wheaton,' there is not a note in this spurious edition which has not been copied from me, or suggested by my annotations. It may, indeed, be confidently affirmed that, without a free use of my book, Mr. Dana's could never have been produced, and that in its preparation he has resorted to no other, except President Woolsey's work for schools and colleges. Books of which I know that no second copy exists in America, facts derived from my correspondence with the publicists of Europe, are employed by Mr. Dana without scruple. Even accounts of events occurring during my own brief diplomatic career, and which have never been printed except in my edition of Wheaton, are referred to for familiar illustrations. The whole plot to divest me of my hard-earned reputation in connection with the 'Commentaries of International Law' will soon be fully exposed. I am quite aware of the weighty character of the charge which may be implied in my statement, but, as I before remarked, it does not rest on my assertion, but on the internal evidence afforded by the works themselves."

An Operatic Lawsuit in Paris.—An action brought by M. Littolff, a musical composer, against M. Carvalho, director of the Theatre Lyrique, has just been heard before the Civil Court of Paris. In November, 1864, M. Carvalho received from M. Littolff the score of an opera entitled *Nabel*, which had been brought out at Baden during the previous season, and at the same time engaged, under a forfeit of 6000 francs, to produce it at his theatre by the 1st of September, 1865. The piece, however, not having been up by the present time performed, M. Littolff claims the payment of the 6000 francs as damages, and at the same time asks for the return of his work. The composer and the impressario had, however, agreed that certain scenic modifications in the libretty, which was by MM. Favre and Plouvier, should be made to adapt the piece to the theatre in Paris, which is of much larger dimensions and importance than that of Baden, and M. Carvalho, in his defence, declared that if the opera had not yet been performed the fault lay with M. Littolff, who had not yet caused those changes to be made by the authors. The director added that he was quite ready to perform the opera as soon as the alterations were effected. The Court consequently gave a verdict for the defendant, and condemned M. Littolff to the payment of costs.

The Results of Rebellion.—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, speaking of the destruction of the tobacco manufactories in that city—many of which were fired by order of the Rebel authorities before leaving the city—proceeds to say:—"Those of our manufacturers that were not totally ruined by the war, with a spirit of enterprise which cannot be too highly commended, immediately set to work, rebuilt their factories, and, with the means at hand, recommenced the manufacture of tobacco. The fifty-six firms before the war yearly manufactured one hundred and thirty-five thousand boxes of tobacco, and employed about three thousand negroes. The twenty-six now at work yearly manufacture about thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty boxes, and employ about fifteen hundred negroes."

Death of an Ex-Congressman.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* announces the death of Edward Wade, brother of Senator Wade, which took place at East Cleveland, Ohio, on the 14th inst. Mr. Wade was a successful lawyer, and for eight years was a member of Congress from Ohio. He had been long in delicate health.

The Archæological Congress.—The meeting of the International Archæological Congress, which was to have been held at Antwerp from the 12th to the 21st of July, has been deferred until next year on account of the state of political affairs, and the prevalence of the cholera in Belgium and other countries.

New Cotton Factory in Georgia.—The La Grange (Ga.) *Republican* announces the completion of the Rock Mills cotton factory, constructed by a joint-stock company. The machinery, purchased in New York, is on the way to Georgia, and the factory will soon be in full operation.

Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.—The proceeds of the Fair recently held in Washington, D. C., for the advancement of the project to establish a Home for the orphans of soldiers and sailors in that city, amounted to $26,833·84.

—The fish in the streams and ponds of Indiana and Illinois are dying by thousands.

—A horse with five feet is mentioned in Texas.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, E. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $250,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861 in mortgage book B, page 116 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February A. D., 1861 in mortgage book E, page 405, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $250,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, and the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

E. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee
No. 42 South Third Street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $2,500,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 3-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 179, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Black Haven Railroad near Tyrone Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereby.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m6m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and so to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 8th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866. HAMILTON SPENCER.
6 29 10t Trustee.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
Wfm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·60, $1·75.
H. DIXON
6 18wfm No. 31 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line or said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereby.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

8 PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MICHAEL F. KEENAN, Administrator d. b. n. of Estate of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 3, WETHERILL HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia.
8 24 thmwst C. P. CLARKE, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late CHARLES S. WAYNE will please make payment to and those having claims against the estate will present them to
EDW. C. WAYNE,
Acting Executor,
8 11s6w* No. 1113 MOUNT VERNON Street.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps, and Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.

L. B. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
No. 28 North WILLIAM Street, New York.

We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Reynolds, McGinnis & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. 6 14 1m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 6 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, arriving at Reading at 3:10 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., and arrive in Reading at 11:25 A. M. Returning at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:18 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:25 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:55 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 9·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 6 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8·20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6 and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Walnut, the Buisley Family appear in an entirely new bill. Several members of this troupe, who have just arrived in this city, will make *debuts* this evening. The programme is very attractive, embracing the ballet, jugglery, *tableaux vivants*, pantomime, tight-rope, gymnastics extraordinary, the spiral mountain feat, and the fearful "Niagara leap." This is positively the last week that this wonderful family can remain with us, and no one should fail to see their startling, graceful, and amusing performances.

At the New Chesnut Street Theatre, *Our Mutual Friend* holds the stage for two nights more. On Wednesday evening Miss Noemie de Marguerittes commences a brief engagement, playing "Fanchon," in which she made such a favorable impression heretofore.

The Worrell Sisters open at the New American Theatre to-night in their beautiful specialty, *The Elves; or, the Statue Bride*. There are three of these star sisters, all pretty and accomplished. The entire strength of the excellent stock company will be thrown into the piece in support of the Worrell girls.

The Arch Street Theatre opens on next Saturday evening; Mrs. John Drew in a favorite character. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will succeed Mrs. Drew as the stars.

Heller will open his *Salle Diabolique* at the Assembly Buildings next Monday evening. Mr. J. Thompson Donnelly assists him as a matter of business.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, August 27, 1866.

The Stock Market opened more active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing, at an advance. 10-40s sold at 103, an advance of 1; new 5-20s at 109⅛, an advance of 1⅛; old do. at 113⅛, an advance of 2; and 7·30s at 106⅛@107⅛, the latter rate an advance of ⅛. City loans were in better demand. The new issue sold at 99¼, and old do. at 95, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 58⅜, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130@130¼, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 36, a decline of ½; Lehigh Valley at 65, a slight advance; and Reading at 57⅛, a slight advance: 58 was bid for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Green and Coates sold at 30. 47 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 18½ for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Girard sold for 57½; 145 was bid for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Penn Township; 85 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 72 for Bank of Commerce; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 54 for Commonwealth; 66 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15; Lehigh Navigation at 60; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 37½. 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 66 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146½; 11 A. M., 147; 12 M., 147⅛; 1 P. M., 147⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 US 5-20s 64	103½	$3000 Del Div bs	90
$2100 do	103½	$400 City 6s n. k	99⅛
$20000 U S 5-20s 62	113⅛	$600 do...k s o	99⅛
$10000 do	113⅛	$2000 do	99⅛
$10000 do	113⅛	$1000 do	99⅛
$1100 do	113⅛	$1000 do	99⅛
$500 U S 7 30s Aug	107	$1000 do	99¼
$4000 do ..July	107	$4300 do old ss	95
$1000 do ..June	106⅞	$6000 Sch Nav 6s 84	80½
$5000 do ....Aug	107½	$2000 do	83½
$400 U S 6s '81	112	$1000 do	83½
$1000 C & A 6s 80	96½	100 sh Susq Can	15
$1000 do 75	92	14 sh Lehigh Nav	60
$5000 do 75	92	10 sh Cam. & Am	180
$3.00 N Pa R 6s	90½	12 sh do	130
$1000 do	90½	2 sh do	130½
$500 do	90½	100 sh Cata pf	36
$2000 do	90½		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	147½	148
American Silver, 4s and 5s	138	..

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	" June,	1864	14½	14⅝
"	" July,	1864	14½	14⅝
"	" August,	1864	13⅝	13¾
"	" October,	1864	12⅝	12⅞
"	" Dec.,	1864	11⅞	11⅞
"	" May,	1865	9	..
"	" August,	1865	8	..
"	" Sept.,	1865	7⅛	..
"	" October,	1865	7⅛	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, August 27.—Trade continues extremely quiet in all departments, but prices remain without material change. There is no inquiry for Flour for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only to supply immediate wants; sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 for superfine; $9@11 for old and new wheat extras; $11@12·50 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $11@13·75 for old stock and fresh ground new wheat Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but the offerings are small. Sales of choice Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·80; nothing doing in white. The last sale of Rye was at $1·16 for Western. In Corn but little doing. Sales of yellow at 92c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 91@92c. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of 4000 bushels new Southern at 52c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

The offerings of Cloverseed are small, and the article is in fair demand, with sales at $6·50@7·50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $5 to $5·50. Flaxseed is in good demand by the crushers at $3.75

Whisky is held firmly at $2 38 for Pennsylvania and $2 40 for Ohio.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, August 27.—The Cattle Market continues dull, but prices are without any material change About 1800 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 17@17¼c. for extra; 15@16c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

34 head A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15@17.
34 " Jones McClees, Chester county, 15@17.
77 " P. McFillen, Western, 15@17½.
105 " F. Hathaway, Western, 15@17.
87 " J S Kirk, Western, 15½@17.
56 " McFillen & Co., Western, 15@16.
105 " James McFillen, Western, 15@17½.
70 " S. S. McFillen, Western, 15@17.
69 " Ullman & Co., Western, 16@17.
105 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 16@17.
100 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 15½@18.
14 " T. Mooney & Brother, 14@15.
50 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 15@17½.
32 " J. A. Quain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 13@17½.
50 " L. Frank, Western, 15@16
114 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 16@17½.
65 " Hope & Co., Western, 15@17.
30 " T Dryfoos & Co., Western, 14@15.
95 " B Hood, Chester county, 14@17.
40 " T. Duffy, Western, 7@8 gross.
54 " D. W. Gimmell, Delaware, 5@8, gross.

Hogs—Prices are unchanged. 1500 head sold at the different yards at from $15 to $15 50 the 100 lbs. net.

Cows are in fair demand. 280 head sold at $50@75 for springers, and $60@100 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep continue in fair demand, at full prices. 10,000 head sold at 6@6¾c. per pound gross, as to quality.

—Jaell, the pianist, is about to marry a lady pianist.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive and Sole Owners of the PATENT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

No. 97 CHAMBERS,

AND

Nos. 79 and 81 READE Streets,

NEW YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS. [8 25smw9trp

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

VERY LARGE SALE,
WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE.
On Tuesday morning,
Contents of 20 casks and crates (about 600 open lots) white granite and C. C. ware.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
Also, tumblers, wines, bowls, dishes, etc.
PRESERVE JARS.
100 dozen preserve jars for fruit, etc.
LAMP CHIMNEYS.
20 packages assorted lamp chimneys.
WAITERS, TRAYS, CURRY COMBS.
UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
At 9 o'clock, 1 cask waiters and trays, 12@26 inches; 1 cask curry combs, assorted, damaged on voyage from Liverpool, per ship "General Shipley." 8 25 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

5188

THIRD LARGE FALL SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.
On Wednesday,
August 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 800 lots of new and desirable goods, which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 8 24 4t

LARGE, POSITIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF 500 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, AND LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
On Wednesday,
August 29, at 10 o'clock,
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS.
Also, on Wednesday a full line of
Newest styles embroidered jaconet insertings and edgings.
Do do do cambric insertings and edgings.
Do do do jaconet and cambric bands.
Do do do jaconet and cambric flouncings.
Do do do infants' waists, robes, and collars.
Do do do linen and cambric handkerchiefs.
Also an invoice comprising a full assortment of cambric and jaconet muslins, nainsooks, plaids, bishops, lawns, etc.
2000 DOZEN L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also, a full line of—
Ladies' ¼ plain and hemstitched L. C. hdkfs.
Gents' ½ and ¾ plain and hemmed and printed-border hdkfs.
Being a full assortment of a most favorite make, from lowest to finest numbers imported.
Particular attention of the trade is invited. 8 27 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER. No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor, well adapted for a family. 8 25

THREE IMPORTANT

AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Little's Chilled Iron Safes,

The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.
The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

8 11 smw13trp smw13t] No. 639 ARCH Street.

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,

EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
8 14 1mrp* EVANS, No 238 SOUTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

AN INSTITUUION DESIGNED TO AID

YOUNG MEN

IN ACQUIRING

A Practical Business Education.

This Institution offers advantages for a uiring a thorough and practical business education, which are of the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen Students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.

The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS FORMS,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
TELEGRAPHING,
MATHEMATICS,
PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.

Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.

Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty-five per cent. off regular terms.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. [8 15 wmslm

S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 tmw4m Principal

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S Classes for Piano and Singing by his entirely new simplified system, are now open Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time correctly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square. Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 1mrp

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 13 mw1st Head Master.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania will open for the reception of Students, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.
Application should be made to the President,
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
8 27 7t BETHLEHEM, Pa.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN [8 27 1mrp*
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND Preparatory Departments of ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, WILLING'S Alley, will resume duties on MONDAY, August 27. 8 25 10t*

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on
MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MODERN DWELLING, Northwest corner of Twelfth and Wallace streets. In complete order. Possession, with deed.
8 24 3t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME MODERN Brick Dwellings in the vicinity of Fortieth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia.
8 24 6t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 00 per ton I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 21

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.

A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

8 25 smw6mp

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.

Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.

8 21 12t] J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.

Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866 Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2·00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10·07.
4·00 P. M., Express due 8·22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 260 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 4 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. MARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 8 3t4

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18½ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1·25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31½ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD.

8 18 5] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT S

WOOLLEN GOODS.

CASSIMERES FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

During the remainder of this month we shall offer our stock of
MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR,
(Bought during the early summer), at prices that will effect rapid sales
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 87½ cents and $1.
Heavy Mixed Cassimeres for Men, $1·25.
Fine Silk Mixtures for suits.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Water-proof Cloakings, best grade $1·60.
Some of the above goods are nearly one half last season's prices. [8 15 3m

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT SHIRTINGS.

Two Additional Cases
EXTRA GOOD SHIRTINGS, AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
Twelve cases BEST MAKE SHIRTINGS.
Williamsville, New York Mills, Masonville, Warnsutta, Androscoggin, New Jersey.
WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
Four cases best makes.
NINE BALES UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
Extra yard-wide, 21 cents.
Extra heavy and wide, 23 cents.
CALICOES AT EIGHTEEN CENTS.
5000 yards, best colors, at 18 cents.
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE AT WHOLESALE RATES.
8 15 3m]

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

MERINOS---POPLINS

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS, $1·25.
ONE CASE SUPERB QUALITY MERINOS, $1·50.
FINE CORDED POPLINS, $1 25
RICH PLAID POPLINS, $1·50.

SHAWLS.

BARGAINS IN STELLA SHAWLS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKET SHAWLS. [8 15 3m

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET

NURSERY DIAPERS.—WE WILL OFFER 100 pieces of fine Nursery Diapers at a very liberal deduction from usual prices, viz:—A good Diaper for $2 per piece; do. $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, and $6 per piece. Many of these Diapers are extra wide.
Also, Cotton Diapers, $3 per piece.
Huckaback Towels of good quality and size, for $2·25 per doz. Every kind and quality of Towel now made in stock.
Bird eye Linen for Children's Aprons, of all qualities.
Table Linens of superior hand-loom for 87½c Bleached Barnsley do. $1·25. Fine Table Linens in great variety.
Floor Linens, Stair Crash, etc. etc.
Also, good Quality Cradle Blankets for $1 each; Cradle and Crib Blankets of every quality and size; Cradle and Crib Marseilles Quilts, all sizes.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 25 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

BLAKETS.—HAVING BOUGHT A VERY large lot of Blankets at a great loss to the manufacturer, we are now prepared to sell the same Blankets for $6 50 per pair that we sold last year for $12; the same for $7 50 per pair that we did sell for $14; the same for $10 per pair that were $18; the same for $15 that were $20; and the same for $20 that were $35. To persons in want of Blankets for the coming winter, we say buy now, and save $5 per pair. This is the largest and cheapest lot of Blankets we have ever had. Hotels, schools and storekeepers supplied in any quantity, at lower rates than they can be bought at any other place. Also heavy Comfortables $3 each: Woolen Quilts, Honey Comb Quilts Lancaster Quilts, Allendale and Marseilles Co., and every kind of Furnishing Goods.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 25 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES

About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.

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No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

91

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!

3000 Pairs of Blankets.

PRICES REDUCED.

Storekeepers, Hotelkeepers, and Housekeepers,

Your attention is invited to our

STOCK OF BLANKETS,

Purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at

FROM $5 TO $6 PER PAIR.

REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

OUR STOCK IS NEW AND CLEAN, AND EMBRACES
ALL DESIRABLE MAKES AND PRICES
Prices: $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 Per Pair.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., 8 27 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

Invite the attention of Cash buyers

AT WHOLESALE,

To their Stock of

FRENCH,
BRITISH,
AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates [8 17 1m

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.—WE ARE NOW offering the largest and cheapest stock of Marseilles Quilts we have ever had. Persons in want of a nice Quilt may be assured of saving several dollars by buying of this lot. We are selling a common 12 4 real Marseilles Quilt, $4·50 each: a real good heavy 11-4 do., for $7·50: very fine double back 12-4 do., $8·50 We are selling the same Quilts for $10 that were $15; the same for $14 that were $20; the same for $18 that were $25.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 25 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

REMOVAL.

I. S. CUSTER & SON

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,

Where they have now on hand a large assortment of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [8 15 wsmlm

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11

Factory, S. F. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY.

D. P. McDOWELL'S

"RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."

Call and try them, at

Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.

The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf1m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

A Concentrated Fertilizer.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

3 26 6m* No. 11 North SIXTH Street.